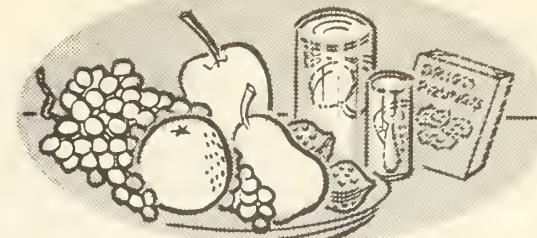


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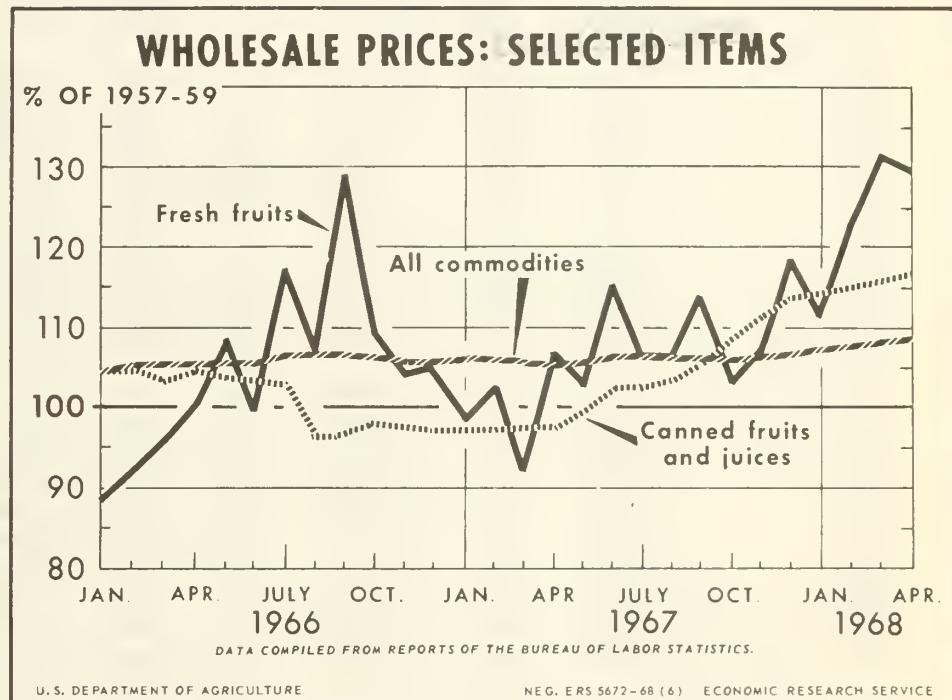
FRUIT SITUATION

S-167

JULY 1968

Fruit prices have recently varied widely, compared with the relative stability of the wholesale price index for all commodities. In late 1966 and early 1967, fresh fruit prices fell sharply, reflecting ample abundant supplies and a record citrus crop. Since mid-1967, however, prices have recovered strongly, following supply reductions of both citrus and non-citrus fruits.

Prices for canned fruits and juices have followed a similar, but less variable pattern. By early 1968, supplies of many canned fruits were tight and prices were generally high.



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Total noncitrus fruits: Production and use,
United States, 1935-67 1/

Year	Production			Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales		
	Total	Not used	Used			Fresh 2/	Processed	
						1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
						1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
1935	9,451	227	9,224	555	8,669	4,395	50.7	4,274
1936	7,422	31	7,391	382	7,009	3,596	51.3	3,413
1937	10,217	339	9,878	521	9,357	4,642	49.6	4,715
1938	8,924	370	8,554	433	8,121	3,957	48.7	4,164
1939	9,721	448	9,273	469	8,804	4,305	48.9	4,499
1940	8,648	203	8,445	423	8,022	4,087	50.9	3,935
1941	9,703	166	9,537	477	9,060	4,379	48.3	4,681
1942	9,309	289	9,020	439	8,581	4,124	48.1	4,457
1943	8,001	22	7,979	275	7,704	2,978	38.7	4,726
1944	9,720	125	9,595	428	9,167	4,126	45.0	5,041
1945	8,514	75	8,439	323	8,116	3,511	43.3	4,605
1946	10,571	27	10,544	380	10,164	4,241	41.7	5,923
1947	9,872	156	9,716	357	9,359	4,265	45.6	5,094
1948	8,799	84	8,715	297	8,418	3,504	41.6	4,914
1949	9,736	564	9,172	305	8,867	4,005	45.2	4,862
1950	8,919	152	8,767	255	8,512	3,507	41.2	5,005
1951	9,814	320	9,494	269	9,225	3,584	38.9	5,641
1952	8,981	52	8,929	250	8,679	3,625	41.8	5,054
1953	8,675	46	8,629	218	8,411	3,505	41.7	4,906
1954	8,895	54	8,841	196	8,645	3,603	41.7	5,042
1955	9,293	112	9,181	128	9,053	3,398	37.5	5,655
1956	9,388	98	9,290	161	9,129	3,491	38.2	5,638
1957	9,278	124	9,154	146	9,008	3,887	43.2	5,121
1958	9,741	120	9,621	145	9,476	4,080	43.1	5,396
1959	10,135	119	10,016	100	3/9,916	3,912	39.5	5,975
1960	9,372	78	9,294	94	3/9,200	3,569	38.8	5,628
1961	10,175	161	10,014	83	3/9,931	3,779	38.1	6,146
1962	10,182	141	10,041	73	9,968	3,772	37.8	6,196
1963	10,335	150	10,185	61	10,124	3,608	35.6	6,516
1964	10,960	209	10,751	60	10,691	3,641	34.1	7,050
1965	11,328	315	11,013	63	10,950	3,597	32.8	7,353
1966	10,569	199	10,370	57	10,313	3,539	34.3	6,774
1967 4/	9,013	112	8,901	50	8,851	2,967	33.5	5,884

1/ Apples (commercial crop), apricots, avocados, cherries (tart and sweet), cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prunes, Florida pineapples, and strawberries.

2/ For 1935-38, includes relatively small quantities of strawberries processed.

3/ Includes the following amounts of cranberries for which indemnity payment was received (000 tons): 1959--29; 1960--3; 1961--6.

4/ Preliminary estimate.

Data prepared from noncitrus fruit production and utilization reports, SRS, USDA.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 25, 1968

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SUMMARY*

Supplies of both fresh and processed deciduous fruits in 1968/69 are likely to be substantially above the short levels of the past season. Prices are expected to average lower than in 1967/68.

Production prospects for the new citrus crop are also favorable. But until new-crop harvest begins in the fall, both fresh and processed citrus supplies will be considerably below the heavy levels of 1966/67, and prices are expected to continue firm.

Noncitrus Fruit: Production of noncitrus fruit in 1968 is expected to be substantially larger than 1967's reduced output. Largely responsible are much brighter crop prospects in California. Last season, harsh spring weather severely limited California crops. So far this year, conditions have generally been good.

No quantitative estimates are yet available for the 1968 apple and grape crops. Early indications point to apple production about equal to last year's. Current prospects for grapes are generally good. In the aggregate, production of other deciduous fruits probably will be considerably larger than in 1967.

The U.S. peach crop is expected to be record large. Particularly sharp gains over last year's output are anticipated in California and the Southeast. These areas will furnish heavy fresh market supplies in early summer, probably at prices under those of last year. California's clingstone peach crop, more than a third larger than in 1967, is expected to result in a big canned pack.

Pears are also expected to be much more plentiful than in 1967/68. The bulk of the supply increase is expected in California, where tonnage is likely to triple last season's meager output. In the Northwest, however, production of pears and most other tree fruits is expected to be short because of freeze damage.

California's plum and nectarine crops probably will substantially exceed those of a year ago as well. Tart cherry output is expected to recover somewhat from the low levels of output recorded in 1966 and 1967. The 1968 strawberry crop may total slightly larger than in 1967. But reduced tonnages of apricots and

*The summary of this report was released on July 25, 1968.

prunes are likely. And sweet cherry production appears substantially smaller than in 1967, principally because of heavy freeze damage in the Northwest.

Packers' stocks of most processed fruits were relatively low as 1967/68 marketing drew to a close. However, anticipated sizable increases in the packs of several major items this season will likely bring total 1968/69 supplies above the preceding year's levels, and result in moderately lower prices.

Citrus: As of mid-June, prospects for the 1968/69 citrus crop were good. Heavy rains in late May and early June in Florida relieved drought conditions which existed in early spring. Abundant water supplies were available for irrigation in Texas, where a good set was reported. Trees in California and Arizona had a good set, and weather there has been favorable for crop development.

By June 1, more than four-fifths of the 1967/68 U.S. orange crop and more than 90 percent of the grapefruit output had been marketed. Remaining quantities of both fruits for marketing this summer were sharply below those of a year earlier. Slightly more lemons remained for harvest than on June 1 last season.

Reflecting the reduced 1967/68 crop, both fresh and processing uses of citrus to June 1 were considerably below the heavy utilization of a year earlier. Fresh usage was down sharply in the West. In Florida, the reduction was most pronounced in processing utilization.

Output of frozen and canned products has been down sharply. Although below the heavy rates of last season, movement of these items has been active. Inventories at the end of the season are likely to be sharply below last fall's carryover.

Unlike other items, production and utilization of chilled citrus juices through June 1 were above a year earlier.

Prices for fresh and processed citrus--at all levels of marketing--have

been considerably above the low levels of last season. They are expected to continue higher until new-crop citrus becomes available in the fall.

PEACHES

Sharp Production Increase Expected in 1968

Total U.S. peach production is expected to be 1.9 million tons (77.6 million bushels) in 1968. This would be 41 percent more than last year's small crop and 8 percent above the 1962-66 average.

Southern Supplies Large

In the 9 southern states, the crop is forecast at nearly 450,000 tons, up 70 percent from a year ago and 29 percent above average. In the Gulf Coast States, smaller crops than a year ago are anticipated. But the Carolinas and Georgia together are expected to harvest more than twice as many peaches as in 1967. Harvest in most southern states was underway in late May.

California's freestone crop, estimated at 235,000 tons, is 14 percent larger than a year ago. By the end of May, most of California's white-fleshed varieties had been harvested and picking turned to the yellow freestone crop.

The 9 southern states and California freestones will furnish most fresh market supplies during June and July. Combined production from the 2 sources is more than double that of 1967 and more than a fourth above average. By mid-June, prices had fallen considerably from the high levels returned by early offerings, and were well below a year earlier. If current production prospects materialize and harvest overlap occurs, prices through July are likely to continue below those of a year earlier.

Some Late Areas Hurt By Cold Weather

Output of other areas is also expected to be sharply above last season's reduced crop, although substantially below the 1962-66 average.

The Northeast expects a much larger output than last year; New Jersey and Pennsylvania crops are forecast at levels substantially above average. But winter injury and freeze damage are expected to be reflected in short midwestern crops. And in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, severe freeze damage is expected to hold production considerably below last year's and average.

California Canning Crop Up Sharply

The 1968 California clingstone peach crop, used mostly for canning, is forecast at 920,000 tons. This is 34 percent above last year and 18 percent above average. In contrast to last year's cold, wet spring, growing conditions have been good this season.

Growers are again basing their negotiations with canners on a sliding scale relationship between canning tonnage and prices.

NECTARINES

California's 1968 nectarine production was estimated at 70,000 tons as of June 1, more than a fourth above a year ago, and a tenth larger than the 1962-66 average. Fresh market shipments of California nectarines normally begin in late May and extend into September. Harvest began on schedule this season, as the San Joaquin Valley provided first supplies. This area, plus the Sacramento Valley and Central Coast are expected to furnish volume shipments in July and August. Prices were high as harvest began, but declined somewhat by mid-June.

APRICOTS

Crop Down Again in 1968

Total 1968 production of apricots in California, Utah, and Washington was estimated, as of June 1, at 145,200 tons. This quantity would be 2 percent smaller than last season's light crop and 28 percent below the 1962-66 average.

Because of a spotty set, a slightly smaller crop than last season's is anticipated in California--which normally provides about 90 percent of the 3-state output. Washington's crop is expected to be a fourth below last year's and only a third as large as average. The decrease is due to April frosts combined with a reduction in bearing acreage. Utah's crop will likely be larger than Washington's this year. An 80 percent increase is expected for Utah, usually the smallest producer of the 3 states.

As usual, most of the crop is expected to be processed. In 1967, nearly 73 percent of apricot sales were made to canning outlets; 15 percent were dried; and 5 percent were frozen. Only a little more than 7 percent of sales were made to fresh markets.

California provides the bulk of apricots used for processing. In Washington and Utah, most apricots usually are shipped fresh. With stocks of canned and frozen apricots relatively small and the crop down, prices may average above those of last season despite the greater availability of other stone fruits.

CHERRIES

Northwest Freezes Cut Sweet Cherry Output

U.S. sweet cherry production in 1968 is estimated at 83,420 tons, a fourth below last year and 17 percent less than average. Recurring spring frosts sharply

cut Northwestern crop prospects. At 14,000 tons, Oregon's output is expected to total only a third as large as in 1967; the Washington and Idaho crops both appear to be down more than 50 percent.

California is expected to regain from Oregon its position as largest sweet cherry producer in 1968. The California crop is estimated at 28,000 tons, 65 percent larger than the light 1967 production. The 3 Great Lakes States are expected to produce 23,000 tons of sweet cherries this year, slightly more than last season but a little below average. Production increases in New York and Pennsylvania are expected to offset a crop reduction in Michigan, where the southwest cherry crop was practically wiped out by freezes in early May.

In California, harvest started much earlier than last year, when unfavorable weather both delayed and reduced the state's crop. By late May 1968, interstate shipments had hit the 150 car per week level; harvest had barely started by late May last season.

Prices for California Bing and Royal Anne cherries for brining were reported in late May at 13 and 15 cents per pound respectively--about 5 cents below last season. With fresh market prices relatively higher, more small fruit was reported being shipped fresh than in most recent seasons.

Tart Cherry Crop up Sharply, But Still Much Below Average

The 1968 U.S. tart cherry crop is expected to total 113,050 tons--nearly a third more than last year's short crop, but less than half the size of the record 1964 output (Table 22).

Production in the Great Lakes States--based on crop condition as of June 15--is forecast at 105,800 tons, 42 percent more than the light 1967 crop, but 29 percent below the 1962-66 average. Weather was generally unfavorable during the pollination period, and below-average crops are expected in all 5 states.

As of June 1, production in the Western States was forecast at 7,250 tons, 37 percent below the 1967 crop and 35 percent less than average. In the West, only Colorado expects a larger crop than in 1967. Spring freezes limited this year's prospects in all other western areas.

Although this season's crop is sharply above last year's, no unusual marketing problems are anticipated. Carryover stocks of both canned and frozen tart cherries are light and substantial pack increases are needed to restore inventories to normal levels.

Processing accounts for the bulk of tart cherry utilization; in 1967, 95 percent of the crop was processed. More than 60 percent of sales went to freezers last season. Canning--including small quantities used for juice, jam, jelly, and brining--accounted for a little more than a third of sales. Only about 4 percent of the crop was sold fresh.

PEARS

Crop Prospects Much Brighter Than in 1967

As of June 1, the 1968 U.S. pear crop was estimated at 625,520 tons. This would be 35 percent larger than last season's short crop but 1 percent below the 1962-66 average.

In the Pacific Coast States, which normally account for about 90 percent of the commercial pear crop, output is projected to be 42 percent higher than in 1967. Washington and Oregon, hit by spring freezes, have smaller crops. Washington's estimated 118,000 tons would be 18 percent below a year ago; at 100,000 tons, the Oregon crop would be down more than a third. However, California's anticipated 368,000 ton output is more than 3 times that of 1967, sufficient to more than offset the Northwest's reduction.

Pacific Coast Bartlett production is estimated at 450,000 tons, more than two-thirds above last season. Output of other varieties in these 3 states is moderately smaller than both last season's and average. In other than the Pacific Coast States, pear production is expected to be more than a fifth smaller than in 1967 and little more than half of average. Sharp reductions are expected in New York and Michigan as a result of unfavorable weather during the pollination period.

Considered alone, the sharp increase in output from that of a year ago would suggest low prices this season. But production is slightly below the 1962-66 average. And as a result of last season's light pack, processor supplies of canned pears are tight, requiring much heavier inventory replenishments than a year ago.

Highlights from 1967

Total sales of the 1967 pear crop were 447,289 tons. Of this total, nearly 42 percent were used fresh and about 58 percent were canned. Drying accounted for less than half of 1 percent of sales. The canned pack, at 5.7 million cases (Basis 24 No. 2½ cans) was down 48 percent from a year earlier and the smallest pack since 1963.

Short supplies of both fresh and canned pears substantially reduced our foreign trade balance in this commodity last season. From July 1967 through April 1968, we exported about 25,000 tons of fresh pears, down nearly a fourth from

a year earlier. During the same period, we imported about 10,000 tons, more than 2½ times the quantity imported during July-April of 1966/67. Perhaps more significant was our change from a net exporter to a net importer of canned pears in 1967/68. Our exports of canned pears, at 64,000 cases (Basis 24 No. 2½ cans) from July-April 1967/68, were down more than 50 percent from a year earlier. During the same period we imported 312,000 cases, up from only 300 cases during the same months in 1966/67.

APPLES

1968 Crop May About Equal Last Season's

Although no specific quantitative estimates are yet available, crop conditions on June 1 suggested a 1968 apple crop about equal to that in 1967. The 1967 crop was moderately below average.

In the East, prospects are for a crop about equal to a year ago. Cold and wet weather during the pollination period interfered with early development in widespread areas. Reports of a light set of Delicious were received from several states.

Despite instances of frost damage, production in the central states is indicated to be slightly larger than in 1967. But in the Northwest, prospects are for a smaller crop. Low spring temperatures affected all of Washington's major apple producing areas as well as the Medford and Willamette Valley areas of Oregon.

In contrast, California has had conditions favorable for crop development, following a good bloom. Picking of White Astrachans began in early June, but general harvest activity will be light until Gravensteins begin to mature in July.

The first official quantitative estimate of the 1968 apple crop will be released on July 10.

1967 Crop Supplies Nearly Depleted

Cold storage stocks of apples on May 31, 1967 were reported at 47 million pounds--61 percent below a year earlier but about equal to the 1962-66 average for the date. About 57 percent of the May 31 stocks this year were in controlled atmosphere storage.

Prices received by growers for fresh apples (national average basis) during early 1968 were at the highest level of the decade. In May, they averaged 10.5 cents per pound, compared to less than 8 cents per pound a year ago. In Washington State, where most late-season apples are stored, shipping point prices for all varieties in mid-June continued sharply above those of a year earlier.

Foreign Trade in 1967/68

U.S. exports of fresh apples during July 1967-April 1968 were approximately 130 million pounds, about a fourth less than a year earlier and smallest for the period since 1962. Imports during the same 10 months totaled 92 million pounds, nearly 80 percent more than during the comparable months in 1966/67. The reduced domestic crop and accompanying high prices, plus large supplies in the hands of several of our foreign trade competitors, combined to bring about this reduction of our net exports in 1967/68.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California Plum Crop Above Average

As of June 1, the 1968 California plum crop was forecast at 110,000 tons, 12 percent above last season and 8 percent larger than the 1962-66 average. Active shipping was underway in the second half of May, nearly 2 weeks earlier than in 1967 and a little earlier than normal. Harvest is usually heaviest in June and July, but picking of some late varieties extends into September. Prices opened at high levels but moderated by June 1 as volume increased.

California Prune Crop Down Slightly

Prospective production of California prunes is 160,000 tons (dry basis), 2 percent below 1967 but moderately above average. Trees bloomed early under generally favorable conditions, but a lighter set than last season's is forecast in the Sacramento Valley. First harvest is expected in mid-July.

Plums and Prunes in Other States

No official quantitative estimates of 1968 plum and prune crops outside of California will be available until July 10. Freezing April temperatures reduced northwestern prospects. Michigan has also had cold temperatures this spring, but it is too early to evaluate production prospects there.

STRAWBERRIES

This season's strawberry crop is now estimated at 479 million pounds, slightly larger than last year's output, but 5 percent less than the 1962-66 average. Smaller acreage is expected to be offset by a moderate increase in average yields per acre.

California's Crop Bigger, Earlier Than Last Year's

California, which is expected to account for half of this year's U.S. output, is estimated to have a 14 percent larger crop than a year ago.

California harvest became active earlier than last season. Shipments reached the 100 carlot per week level by mid-March and increased sharply thereafter, averaging more than 1,000 cars per week in April. Prices declined sharply in early April, as heavy California shipments were supplemented by berries from early spring areas in Louisiana and Texas. By mid-May, however, prices had recovered strongly, as cool weather slowed picking in California and cold, wet conditions delayed harvest of eastern crops.

By mid-June, California had shipped more than 10,000 cars of 1968-crop strawberries to interstate fresh market outlets, about double the quantity moved during the same period in 1967. Of the total shipped, 80 percent had moved by truck, 16 percent by air and 4 percent by rail. The more than 1,600 carlot equivalents shipped by air through mid-June evidenced the continued uptrend in this form of transportation for strawberries. In 1967, air lines reported handling nearly 2,000 carlot equivalents of California strawberries.

Other States Have Smaller Crops

In contrast to California's gains this season, shipments from most other states through mid-June have been substantially below those of a year ago. Acreage reductions have been partly responsible. A late March freeze cut Louisiana volume. And a cool, wet May reduced crop prospects and delayed harvest in most other states. In the mid-spring states, which extend from Oklahoma to Maryland and include much of the South, production is expected to fall 6 percent below last year's output.

In the northern late spring states, aggregate production is estimated to be 10 percent smaller than a year ago. Much of this region's performance can be attributed to reduced acreages in Michigan and in the Northwest. But average yields per acre are also expected to be down slightly.

U.S. average grower prices for fresh market strawberries in May were 24.6 cents per pound, moderately higher than in May 1967. In mid-June, shipping point prices for fresh berries were generally a little below those of a year earlier.

Processing Prospects Mixed

Most strawberries for processing are grown in the Pacific Coast States. They accounted for more than 90 percent of the 1968 U.S. frozen strawberry pack. California's deliveries of strawberries to freezers through mid-June were

reported at 28.8 million pounds, 53 percent more than during the same period a year ago. California's production is expected to exceed that of 1967. But the increase suggested by deliveries to date is influenced by earlier maturity this season and will likely be reduced substantially. The combined Oregon-Washington production--mostly utilized for freezing--is expected to be 12 percent smaller than in 1967. This reduction is likely to offset California's anticipated pack increase. Through June 15, only about 17 million pounds of strawberries had been delivered to Oregon and Washington processors. Through mid-June a year earlier, they had received 25 million pounds.

Fresh Strawberry Imports Continue Uptrend

During the first 4 months of 1968, U.S. imports of fresh strawberries totaled nearly 19 million pounds, about a third more than during the same period a year ago. Virtually all originated in Mexico. The import period for fresh Mexican strawberries begins in fall and extends into spring. This season, imports peaked in January and February; more than 6 million pounds were imported in each of these 2 months. By April, fresh imports had fallen to 2.4 million pounds, as domestic supplies became available in increasing volume. In 1967, a total of 21.7 million pounds of fresh strawberries were imported; 94 percent came from Mexico.

BANANAS

Although few bananas are grown in the United States, it is our leading fruit in terms of fresh usage. In the past several years, civilian consumption of fresh bananas has averaged about 18 pounds per person annually, more than either fresh oranges or apples.

U.S. commercial production is limited to Hawaii. During the early 1900's substantial quantities were shipped to the mainland, but this practice ceased with the outbreak of World

War II and has not been resumed. In the last several years, Hawaiian production had averaged 6 to 7 million pounds annually (destemmed fruit basis).

Our net imports of bananas (imports minus re-exports) have long been substantial and have made slight annual increases for the past several years. The net 3.6 billion pounds (destemmed fruit basis) imported in 1967 was about 1 percent more than the quantity imported a year earlier.

In the first 4 months of 1968, net imports were again running slightly above a year earlier; during this period, retail prices averaged slightly below those of January-April 1967. In this decade, retail prices for bananas have averaged a little below those of the 1950's. Banana supplies and average prices in the U.S. are usually much more stable than are those of other fresh fruits.

NEW CROP CITRUS CONDITION

In early June, prospects for the new citrus crops (for harvest in 1968/69) were generally favorable. Despite drought conditions in early spring, Florida's trees were reported to be in very good condition in June. General rains during the last half of May broke the drought, and additional moisture associated with the tropical storm "Abby" helped considerably to replenish irrigation supplies. In California and Arizona, conditions have been good for new crop development. Water supplies are reported to be abundant in Texas where trees are holding a good set.

ORANGES

Fresh Supplies for Summer Down Sharply

Supplies of oranges available for fresh market this summer are much smaller than a year ago (Table 23). As of June 1, total 1967/68 U.S. orange production was estimated at 129.3 million boxes, nearly

a third less than last season's huge output. The Valencia crop--which accounts for most summer supplies--is 32 percent below a year ago. Furthermore, a larger share of the crop has been marketed than at this time a year ago.

Despite a 28 percent crop reduction in Florida, the state's sales to fresh market outlets to date have been only moderately below those of last season. Through early June, nearly a fourth of Florida's orange sales had been made to fresh market outlets. In 1966/67, less than 15 percent of the much larger crop was sold fresh. However, with harvest nearing completion, Florida is now declining sharply as a fresh market supplier.

The small Texas crop, sharply reduced by hurricane damage last fall, has virtually all been marketed.

Most fresh market supplies during the rest of the season will be California-Arizona Valencias; and Valencia production in these 2 states is estimated to be 46 percent below a year ago. Limited by unfavorable weather during the bloom period, California output was additionally reduced by freezes last December and January. Much of the freeze-damaged fruit has had to be diverted to processing outlets, further depleting potential fresh market supplies.

Prices Much Higher

Fresh market f.o.b. prices for oranges this season have been much higher than the low returns generated by last season's burdensome production. In May, the U.S. average f.o.b. price was 55 percent above that in May 1967. Fresh market prices in Florida increased in late May, remained strong through early June, and are likely to continue so until new-crop supplies become available in the fall. F.o.b. prices for California Valencias declined moderately in May and early June, but were sharply above those of a year earlier.

Similarly, prices for oranges used for processing have been sharply higher

than those of last season. As 1967/68 Florida packing activity hit its late-season peak in May, U.S. on-tree prices for processing oranges averaged \$2.21 per box. In 1966/67, on-tree prices for processing oranges averaged only \$.55 per box for the entire season.

Foreign Trade Influenced by Smaller Crop

U.S. exports of fresh oranges during the first 6 months of the 1967/68 season (November through April) totaled slightly more than 2 million boxes. This was 43 percent less than during the same months of 1966/67, when the U.S. crop was much larger.

While retarding exports, the contrast between this season's domestic supply conditions and those of last season prompted a jump in orange imports. During the 6 months ending in April, 1968, we imported 118 million pounds of fresh oranges. This constituted our heaviest imports for the period since the 1963/64 season, and was nearly 5 times the quantity imported during November-April in 1966/67.

GRAPEFRUIT

Remaining Supplies Light

Harvest of this season's Florida grapefruit crop is nearing completion. From now until fall, most fresh grapefruit shipments will originate in California and Arizona. As of June 1, approximately 3.3 million boxes of grapefruit, or 8 percent of the 1967/68 crop, remained for marketing. All but about a half million boxes of this quantity was California-Arizona fruit.

The 1967/68 grapefruit crop was estimated at 42.7 million boxes, about a fourth smaller than the preceding season's heavy output. Florida accounted for about 80 percent of the crop; California, Texas, and Arizona each accounted for 5 to 8 percent of U. S. output.

Through early June, about half of the crop was marketed fresh and half processed. With supplies heavier in 1966/67, about 55 percent of sales moved to processing outlets.

Prices Strong

Prices of grapefruit for both fresh market and processing uses have been sharply above those of a year earlier throughout the season. Reduced output more than offset the influence of the heavy inventories of processed products on hand at the start of the season. In May, f.o.b. prices for fresh grapefruit averaged \$5.05 per box, compared to last year's season average of \$4.15. On-tree prices for grapefruit for processing reflected an even sharper contrast. From January through April, when packing was most active, on-tree prices for Florida processing grapefruit ranged from \$1.37 to \$1.42 per box. Last season, Florida's processing grapefruit price averaged \$.24 per box on tree.

Grapefruit processing is virtually finished for this season; most remaining supplies will be marketed fresh. Prices are likely to remain firm for the limited volume.

Exports Fall

During the 8 months ending April 1968, fresh grapefruit exports totaled 1.8 million boxes, nearly a fourth less than during the like period in the 1966/67 season. Despite the reduction, exports continued to far outstrip imports.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Lemon Output Down

The 1967/68 California-Arizona lemon crop was estimated as of June 1 at 16.8 million boxes--6 percent smaller than the 1966/67 output, but 6 percent larger than the 1961-65 average production. California's crop, expected to account for nearly four-fifths of the

U.S. total, is 11 percent smaller than last season's. Arizona, however, managed to continue its upward production trend with a 16 percent larger crop than in 1966/67.

Through May, a little more than 60 percent of the 1967/68 crop had been marketed. An estimated 6.4 million boxes remained for distribution after June 1. To date, fresh sales have kept pace with those of a year ago. Processing utilization has been moderately smaller.

Exports Continue Gain

Despite the smaller production, the industry has managed to increase its lemon export market. In the first 6 months of the season (November through April), fresh lemon exports totaled 1.5 million boxes, considerably more than during the like period of 1966/67. In recent years, Japan has become the leading country of destination for U.S. lemon exports. Considerable quantities are also moved to Europe and Canada.

Our trade balance for this fruit is clearly favorable; less than 1,000 boxes were imported last season, and little gain is likely in 1967/68.

Prices Hold Higher

In every month of the 1967/68 season through May, on-tree prices for lemons averaged above those for the same months of the preceding year. In May, prices averaged \$2.97 per box on tree in California for all uses, compared to \$1.92 in May 1967. In mid-June, California shipping point prices for fresh lemons were averaging about a fifth higher than a year earlier.

Larger Lime Crop Seen in 1968/69

The 1968/69 Florida lime crop was forecast as of June 1 at 750,000 boxes--4 percent larger than in 1967/68 and nearly 80 percent more than the 1966/67 crop. The marketing season for Florida limes is substantially different than for other citrus fruits, beginning in April and ending in March. Some harvest

occurs in every month of the year, but it is most active during the summer.

Fresh sales are the leading outlet, but in recent years, more than a third of the crop has been moving to processors. Lime prices have a record of unusual volatility. In May, packinghouse door prices averaged \$12 per box, compared to \$21.60 in April and \$8.92 per box in May, 1967.

In 1967/68 (April through March) sizable exports of fresh limes were recorded. At 62,000 boxes, they were then twice as large as in the preceding year. Imports during the same period totaled 29,000 boxes.

TREE NUTS

Almond Crop Down from 1967

Unlike most California orchard crops this season, a smaller production than last year appears likely for almonds. If the current forecast of 70,000 tons (in shell) materializes, the crop would be 8 percent below average. Although trees bloomed under generally favorable conditions, there is an uneven set in all areas except the Kern County district. Although the general set per tree is expected to be light, the average nut size appears to be quite large.

U.S. exports of shelled almonds during the first 9 months of the 1967/68 season (August through April) were 8,772 tons, up 11 percent from the same period a year earlier. A record quantity--nearly 11,000 tons--was exported 2 years ago; in 1966/67, the total was a little over 9,000 tons.

Exports of in-shell almonds, a comparatively minor item, totaled 632 tons from August 1967 to April 1968, little more than half the quantity shipped a year earlier.

Walnut Crop Prospects Below Average

The 1968 California walnut crop is forecast at 75,000 tons--1 percent larger than last year's output and

9 percent below average. Windy weather during catkin formation and light amounts of frost damage contributed to the limited crop prospects. Production estimates for the 1968 filbert crop will be released on July 10 and those for pecans on August 9.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Output Down Sharply in 1967

The aggregate reduction in output of 1967 fruit crops was reflected in reduced utilization for processing. Mainland usage for processing totaled about 5.9 million tons--13 percent below 1966 and a fifth less than the record 1965 utilization (Table 1). Data on production and use of 9 leading deciduous fruits are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Total disposition of the 1967 noncitrus fruit crop was approximately as follows: 65 percent processed; 33 percent sold fresh; and 2 percent used on farms or not marketed because of economic conditions.

Canned Fruit Stocks Down

Canners' packs, shipments, and stocks of 13 major canned fruits are shown in Table 4. Increased packs of canned pineapple and apple products failed to offset reduced processing of most other canned items in 1967/68. Three items--peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail--accounted for a 17.5 million case (basis 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans) pack reduction last season.

The overall pack reduction and consequent tightness of supplies prompted substantial increases in wholesale canned fruit prices last fall. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' wholesale price index for canned fruits stood at 118.7 in April, 1968 (1957-59 = 100), up nearly 20 points from April 1967. Reduced supplies and higher prices reduced 1967/68 movement of canned fruits considerably. Shipments to April 1 were 15 below a year earlier. And on April 1, packers' stocks of these items totaled 32.4 million cases, the

smallest since April 1964. Although no current aggregate stock data are available, it is clear that stocks of many items will be relatively low at the outset of the 1968/69 packing season. Inventories of pears and sour cherries are particularly tight.

The 1967/68 canned packs of 14 leading noncitrus fruits are shown on Table 5, in terms of proportions packed in retail and institutional sizes. As usual, retail-size packs exceeded institutional output for all items except apple slices, tart cherries, and mixed fruits.

Canned Pineapple Bought By USDA

On June 17, USDA announced the purchase of 401,400 cases of canned pineapple tidbits and 59,400 cases of crushed pineapple (basis 6 No. 10 cans) for distribution to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. In June 1967, USDA bought 272,000 cases of tidbits in a similar purchase.

Purchase of Canned Apricots Planned

On June 21, USDA announced an offer to buy unpeeled halves or peeled whole styles of 1968-pack canned apricots. Purchases will be made on an offer and acceptance basis. The amount to be bought will depend on quantities and prices offered. Distribution through the National School Lunch Program is planned.

Canned Exports Off in 1967/68

Table 11 provides recent export history of canned fruits important in our export trade. Canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and pineapple are regularly our leading items. In the current season, our exports of these and most other canned items have fallen sharply from year-earlier levels. From June 1967 through April 1968, we exported only 1.9 million cases of canned peaches (basis 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans), compared with 4.9 million cases during the same months in the 1966/67 season. Comparing the same time periods, exports of fruit cocktail fell from 3.2 to 1.9 million cases and those

of canned pineapple, from 1.9 to 1.3 million cases. Sharp reductions were also reported for canned apricots and pears.

Canned Noncitrus Fruit Juices

The principal canned noncitrus fruit juices are apple, grape, pineapple, prune, and fruit nectars. To date, 1967/68 pack data are available only for apple juice and Hawaiian pineapple juice. The pack of apple juice in 1967/68 totaled 8.7 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 cans), slightly below the preceding season's output.

The pack of canned single-strength Hawaiian pineapple juice during June 1967-March 1968 was approximately 12.7 million cases, 1 percent more than a year earlier. Movement from canners' hands during the same period was 12.7 million cases, moderately below the June-March period of 1966/67. Canners' stocks on April 1 were about 3.9 million cases, moderately more than a year earlier.

The pack of concentrated pineapple juice during June 1967-March 1968 totaled about 8 million cases (basis 6 No. 10 cans), down 40 percent from the same period in 1966/67. But carryover into the 1967/68 season had been large, and inventories on April 1, 1968 were only 12 percent smaller than a year earlier.

U.S. exports of canned single-strength pineapple juice during the first 11 months of the 1967/68 season (June-April) were 4.5 million gallons, 12 percent above a year earlier and the largest for the period since the 1962/63 season. Exports of concentrated pineapple juice, a comparatively small trade item, totaled .2 million gallons in the 11-month period.

USDA Purchases Canned Juices for Needy

On May 21, 1968, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced the purchase of 347,625 cases (basis 12 No. 3 cylinder cans) of canned grape juice

for distribution to needy families. Deliveries were scheduled during the period June 5 through July 1.

Purchases of 404,244 cases of prune juice (basis 12 32-oz. bottles) and 202,275 cases of apricot nectar (basis 12 No. 3 cylinder cans) were announced on June 6. Also acquired for distribution to the needy, deliveries are scheduled during July and August.

Dried Fruit Production and Exports

California dried prunes are the only dried fruits for which 1968 estimates are now available. At 160,000 tons (dry basis), the crop is forecast 2 percent below a year ago.

The 1967/68 U.S. dried fruit pack was approximately 348,000 tons (processed weight)--nearly a fifth below that of 1966/67. A sharp decrease in raisin production was chiefly responsible for the decline. But output of most other dried fruits was also smaller than a year earlier. Prunes provided a notable exception. The 1967 pack, at 130,000 tons, was nearly a third larger than in 1966.

Raisins and prunes accounted for about 86 percent of the 1967 dried fruit pack. Other fruits included in the total pack are apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, and pears. The above figures are based on processed weight and exclude prunes for juice and substandard figs. They also allow for stem removal and moisture standardization.

U.S. raisin exports in the 9 months ending April 1968 totaled about 49,000 tons, up 7 percent from a year earlier. A large inventory of raisins at the start of the 1967/68 season partly offset the reduced pack and contributed to the increased exports. During the September-to-April period, U.S. exports of dried prunes totaled nearly 34,000 tons, moderately more than during the same months of the 1966/67 season.

1967 Frozen Deciduous Fruit and Berry Pack Down Slightly

The 1967 U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) totaled approximately 642 million pounds in 1967, down 3 percent from a year earlier. Data on carryin, pack, supply, disappearance, and stocks of 11 major frozen items are shown on Table 8. These items accounted for about 93 percent of total frozen fruit output in 1967.

Supplies Reflect Smaller Frozen Pack and Carryin

The reduced pack, combined with a smaller carryin, resulted in 1967/68 total frozen fruit supplies moderately below those of the preceding season. With supplies the smallest since 1963/64, prices increased for most items. Nevertheless, aggregate disappearance to May 31 was only a little below that of the preceding season.

Frozen Strawberry Supplies Off Slightly

The 1967 pack of frozen strawberries, by far the leading frozen fruit, was off about 10 percent from a year earlier. But due to a larger carryin, the total 1967/68 (May 1967-April 1968) supply was down only 2 percent from a year earlier. Apparent disappearance of domestic supplies--at about 239 million pounds--was about 8 percent higher than in the preceding season. In addition, about 75.6 million pounds of frozen strawberries were imported during the 12 months ending in April 1968. This moderately exceeded the previous record 72.2 million pounds imported during the preceding 12-month period. Most imports of this item come from Mexico.

Frozen Cherry Supplies Tight

Last season's pack of frozen tart cherries, another leading item, was up from the preceding year but still sharply below average. And with carryin light at the start of the season, total

supplies in 1967/68 were the smallest for this commodity since the mid-1950's. Tight supplies have curtailed use of this item in the past 2 seasons.

Supplies of Other Frozen Fruits Equal to Those of Last Year

In 1967/68, aggregate supplies of frozen fruits other than strawberries and cherries were about equal to a year earlier. Supplies of frozen blueberries were record high. Those of frozen peaches, grapes, and boysenberries were larger than in 1966/67. However, supplies of frozen apples, apricots, blackberries and raspberries were smaller.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Output Down in 1967/68

The estimated 28 percent reduction in citrus production this season is being reflected in reduced output of many processed citrus products.

Florida accounts for the bulk of the U.S. pack of processed citrus items (other than lemon products). Florida's 1967/68 packs of frozen citrus juices and canned citrus products through the end of May were sharply below the heavy levels of a year earlier. Chilled juices, however, appear to be continuing their gain in popularity. On June 1, Florida's pack and movement of both chilled orange and grapefruit juices were ahead of those of a year earlier.

No data on 1967/68 processed citrus packs are available for California, Arizona, and Texas. However, information on movement of California-Arizona oranges to processors indicates substantially larger processing utilization this season. The increase largely reflects freeze damage, which made considerable quantities of California oranges unsuitable for fresh shipment. Total movement of California-Arizona grapefruit to processors is reported to be little different than a year ago. In Texas, processor utilization of both oranges and grapefruit was down substantially. Through early June,

with a major part of the lemon processing season remaining, disposition of California-Arizona lemons to processors was substantially below that of a year ago.

Frozen Orange Concentrate Pack Off Sharply

The 1967/68 Florida pack of frozen orange juice concentrate (including concentrated orange juice for manufacturing) through June 1 was 67.4 million gallons--38 percent below a year earlier (Table 9). By early June in 1966/67, Florida had packed about 83 percent of its final output of this product. And with a smaller portion of the crop remaining for harvest than a year ago, it is unlikely that the gap between the 2 seasons' packs will be narrowed.

However, carryover stocks last fall were very large. At 27.2 million gallons, they were more than double those on hand at the start of the 1966/67 season. Therefore, the disparity between supplies available for marketing this season and last is not as great as the pack reduction might imply. Through June 1, packers had moved 52 million gallons of orange concentrate. This was below the 60 million gallons moved by early June last season, but about a tenth more than was shipped during the first 6 months of the 1965/66 season.

As the result of the smaller pack and relatively good movement, packers had only 43 million gallons of orange concentrate on hand on June 1. This was 30 percent less than year-earlier stocks and moderately less than the quantity on hand in early June, 1966.

F.o.b. prices for concentrated orange juice advanced several times during the early part of the packing season, but held steady from mid-March through early June. This season's prices have averaged sharply above the low levels which prevailed during most of the 1966/67 season. But current prices are moderate in comparison to those of the early 1960's.

Grower's prices for Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate increased gradually through the packing season and have averaged sharply above those of a year ago. In late May, spot prices for fruit for freezing were reported at over \$3.00 per box, nearly double those of a year earlier.

Supplies of Frozen Concentrated Grapefruit Juice Also Down

On June 1, there were 2.7 million gallons of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice in inventory, 30 percent below a year earlier. Although the fall carry-over--at 2.9 million gallons--had been nearly 3 times that of a year earlier, this season's pack through June 1 totaled only 1.7 million gallons, compared to the 4.9 million gallons packed during the same period last season. Despite substantially higher prices, movement of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice through the first 6 months of 1967/68 was about 1.9 million gallons, only 7 percent less than a year earlier.

Chilled Juices Maintain Upward Trend

The sharply smaller crop, which reduced packs of most processed citrus products this season, has so far failed to halt the upward trend in chilled juice production and utilization.

Through June 1, a total of 72.6 million gallons of chilled orange juice had been processed from fresh oranges, slightly less than the 74.3 million gallons packed from fresh fruit a year earlier. But additionally, 4.1 million gallons had been processed from frozen concentrated orange juice, compared to only 1.9 million gallons reprocessed from this product in the same period last season. So in total, pack from the 2 sources to June 1, 1968, was slightly larger than a year earlier. As fresh fruit supplies dwindle, packers will turn increasingly to frozen concentrate for reprocessing into chilled juice.

Total movement of chilled orange juice through June 1 this season was

66.7 million gallons, up from 65.9 during the same period a year ago. This gain occurred despite higher retail prices for chilled orange juice this spring than a year earlier.

The movement of chilled grapefruit juice has increased even more sharply. Through June 1, Florida packers had moved 4.2 million gallons, compared with only 2.9 million gallons to early June a year ago. Both carryin and pack to June 1 were substantially above a year earlier, but stocks on hand were moderately smaller.

In the aggregate, both pack and movement of chilled citrus sections and salad were a little below last season through June 1. On that date, about 4.2 million gallons of these chilled products (grapefruit sections, orange sections and citrus salad) were on hand, about 8 percent less than a year earlier.

Canned Citrus Supplies Down

At the start of the 1967/68 packing season, the aggregate carryover of canned Florida citrus juices was 6.6 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 cans), compared to 2.4 million a year earlier.

But it soon became evident that the heavy inventory would be more than offset by a smaller pack.

By June 1, Florida canners had packed only about 25 million cases of canned citrus juices--26 percent less than a year earlier. Packs of grapefruit, orange, tangerine, and blended juice were all down.

Aggregate Florida citrus juice movement during the first 8 months of the 1967/68 season (October through May) totaled only about 19 million cases, compared to 22 million cases a year earlier. But the smaller pack more than offset the influences of larger carryover and reduced movement. On June 1, canners' inventories of the 4 juices stood at 12.3 million cases, 12 percent below a year earlier.

Similarly, pack reductions of canned citrus sections and salad had offset a large carryin and a decline in movement by early June 1968. Combined stocks of grapefruit sections, orange sections, and citrus salad were about 2 million cases on June 1, compared with 2.3 million cases on hand a year earlier.

Table 2.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1963-67

Commodity and crop year	Total produc- tion	Produc- tion having value	Farm home use	Sold	Utilization of sales 1/ Processed (fresh equivalent)						Total pro- cessed
					Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other		
					Tons	2/	3/	4/	5/		
Apples:											
1963	2,876,300	2,860,150	20,600	2,839,550	1,702,800	574,950	25,050	84,200	452,550	1,136,750	
1964	3,159,700	3,120,150	20,200	3,099,950	1,764,250	655,400	36,350	99,150	544,800	1,335,700	
1965	3,065,750	2,996,650	19,450	2,977,200	1,668,000	654,300	32,100	109,100	513,700	1,309,200	
1966	2,878,100	2,823,250	18,050	2,805,200	1,588,500	521,750	60,000	103,350	531,600	1,216,700	
1967 3/	2,730,950	2,726,400									
Apricots:											
1963	198,500	197,850	1,020	196,830	16,530	125,400	47,900	7,000	---	180,300	
1964	220,100	218,000	1,000	217,000	19,340	151,760	37,400	8,500	---	197,660	
1965	226,000	210,940	725	210,215	14,415	156,000	30,800	9,000	---	195,800	
1966	193,500	192,400	880	191,520	17,650	126,370	39,000	8,500	---	173,870	
1967	147,900	147,525	910	146,615	10,645	106,270	22,000	7,700	---	135,970	
Cherries, sweet:											
1963	70,200	69,360	1,680	67,680	31,790	8,790	---	360	26,740	35,890	
1964	119,530	118,135	1,865	116,270	45,816	16,945	---	475	53,034	70,454	
1965	87,620	86,580	1,409	85,171	28,395	13,175	---	---	43,601	56,776	
1966	115,910	111,050	1,674	109,376	42,464	12,543	---	1,105	53,264	66,912	
1967	110,990	110,153	1,526	108,627	40,676	14,492	---	550	52,909	67,951	
Cherries, tart:											
1963	80,810	80,790	995	79,795	3,885	30,845	---	44,350	715	75,910	
1964	273,370	225,923	1,425	224,498	6,833	99,766	---	116,634	1,265	217,665	
1965	176,510	161,014	1,192	159,822	4,903	68,193	---	85,001	1,725	154,919	
1966	89,450	88,966	1,065	87,901	4,997	36,738	---	46,166	---	82,904	
1967	85,890	85,890	854	85,036	3,058	30,174	---	51,804	---	81,978	
Peaches:											
1963	1,769,750	1,709,050	23,000	1,686,050	704,300	892,200	38,300	45,350	5,900	981,750	
1964	1,726,300	1,638,150	20,600	1,617,550	555,000	969,800	33,700	53,450	5,600	1,062,550	
1965	1,748,750	1,587,000	22,600	1,564,400	655,850	824,100	35,300	41,300	7,850	908,550	
1966	1,702,250	1,605,000	20,650	1,584,350	598,350	914,400	22,000	44,100	5,500	986,000	
1967	1,346,050	1,264,400	17,050	1,247,350	468,100	706,700	12,750	48,450	11,350	779,250	
Pears:											
1963	471,520	468,520	6,674	461,846	183,996	275,050	2,800	---	---	277,850	
1964	728,470	718,565	6,436	712,129	252,409	450,920	8,800	---	---	459,720	
1965	499,430	495,805	5,860	489,945	198,120	290,725	1,100	---	---	291,825	
1966	749,420	722,165	6,480	715,685	286,209	421,176	8,300	---	---	429,476	
1967	463,080	451,980	4,691	447,289	186,387	259,702	1,200	---	---	260,902	
Calif. plums:											
1963	106,000	101,000	200	100,800	95,000	5,800	---	---	---	5,800	
1964	113,000	110,000	200	109,800	105,000	4,800	---	---	---	4,800	
1965	113,000	108,000	200	107,800	102,400	5,400	---	---	---	5,400	
1966	95,000	86,000	200	85,800	82,200	3,600	---	---	---	3,600	
1967	98,000	95,000	200	94,800	90,200	4,600	---	---	---	4,600	
Calif. prunes:											
1963	332,500	---	250	332,250	---	---	332,250	---	---	332,250	
1964	450,000	---	250	449,750	---	---	449,750	---	---	449,750	
1965	417,500	---	250	417,250	---	---	417,250	---	---	417,250	
1966	330,000	---	250	329,750	---	---	329,750	---	---	329,750	
1967	410,000	---	250	409,750	---	---	409,750	---	---	409,750	
Other prunes and plums: 4/											
1963	51,900	50,960	1,175	49,785	29,035	19,855	455	440	---	20,750	
1964	84,300	70,688	1,304	69,384	35,451	27,568	5,475	890	---	33,933	
1965	74,200	72,574	1,570	71,004	34,771	29,168	5,700	1,365	---	36,233	
1966	66,200	65,180	1,260	63,920	31,460	24,010	7,100	1,350	---	32,460	
1967	74,700	72,972	1,190	71,782	32,153	29,829	7,400	2,400	---	39,629	

1/ For all items except California plums and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ Apples, mostly crushed for juice, cider and vinegar; peaches, used for jams, jellies, etc.; and cherries, mostly brined. 3/ Preliminary; utilization data available July 3. 4/ Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 3.--Utilization of specified fruits marketed, by percentage of total sales,
United States, 1963-67 1/

Commodity and crop year	Processed (basis fresh equivalent)						Total sales
	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other 2/	Total processed	
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Apples:							
1963	60.0	20.2	0.9	3.0	15.9	40.0	100.0
1964	56.9	21.1	1.2	3.2	17.6	43.1	100.0
1965	56.0	22.0	1.1	3.7	17.2	44.0	100.0
1966	56.6	18.6	2.1	3.7	19.0	43.4	100.0
1967 3/							
Apricots:							
1963	8.4	63.7	24.3	3.6	---	91.6	100.0
1964	8.9	70.0	17.2	3.9	---	91.1	100.0
1965	6.9	74.2	14.6	4.3	---	93.1	100.0
1966	9.2	66.0	20.4	4.4	---	90.8	100.0
1967	7.3	72.5	15.0	5.2	---	92.7	100.0
Cherries, sweet:							
1963	47.0	13.0	---	.5	39.5	53.0	100.0
1964	39.4	14.6	---	.4	45.6	60.6	100.0
1965	33.3	15.5	---	---	51.2	66.7	100.0
1966	38.8	11.5	---	1.0	48.7	61.2	100.0
1967	37.4	13.4	---	.5	48.7	62.6	100.0
Cherries, tart:							
1963	4.9	38.6	---	55.6	.9	95.1	100.0
1964	3.0	44.4	---	52.0	.6	97.0	100.0
1965	3.1	42.6	---	53.2	1.1	96.9	100.0
1966	5.7	41.8	---	52.5	---	94.3	100.0
1967	3.6	35.5	---	60.9	---	96.4	100.0
Peaches:							
1963	41.8	52.9	2.3	2.7	.3	58.2	100.0
1964	34.3	60.0	2.1	3.3	.3	65.7	100.0
1965	41.9	52.7	2.3	2.6	.5	58.1	100.0
1966	37.8	57.7	1.4	2.8	.3	62.2	100.0
1967	37.5	56.7	1.0	3.9	.9	62.5	100.0
Pears:							
1963	39.8	59.6	.6	---	---	60.2	100.0
1964	35.4	63.3	1.3	---	---	64.6	100.0
1965	40.4	59.4	.2	---	---	59.6	100.0
1966	40.0	58.8	1.2	---	---	60.0	100.0
1967	41.7	58.0	.3	---	---	58.3	100.0
Calif. plums:							
1963	94.2	5.8	---	---	---	5.8	100.0
1964	95.6	4.4	---	---	---	4.4	100.0
1965	95.0	5.0	---	---	---	5.0	100.0
1966	95.8	4.2	---	---	---	4.2	100.0
1967	95.1	4.9	---	---	---	4.9	100.0
Calif. prunes:							
1963	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1964	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1965	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1966	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
1967	---	---	100.0	---	---	100.0	100.0
Other prunes and plums: 4/							
1963	58.3	39.9	.9	.9	---	41.7	100.0
1964	51.1	39.7	7.9	1.3	---	48.9	100.0
1965	49.0	41.1	8.0	1.9	---	51.0	100.0
1966	49.2	37.6	11.1	2.1	---	50.8	100.0
1967	44.8	41.6	10.3	3.3	---	55.2	100.0

See footnotes on preceding table.

Table 4.--Canned Fruits: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, selected items, United States, 1963-67

Item and season 1/	Canners' carryin		Total supply	Season shipments		Canners' stocks, April 1	Shipments, April 1- June 1		Canners' stocks, June 1	Season shipments, 12 months				
	Pack	April 1		to April 1	June 1		June 1	June 1						
1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2 ^{1/2} 's														
Total--13 items:														
1963-64	18,983	90,492	109,475	76,574	30,007	13,326	19,575	93,098						
1964-65	16,377	109,994	126,371	83,733	40,367	15,113	27,525	102,704						
1965-66	23,667	96,438	120,105	81,314	36,169	13,032	25,809	98,032						
1966-67	22,276	103,884	126,160	85,868	36,811	15,930	24,362	105,266						
1967-68 2/	20,855	85,013		73,258	32,393									
Apples:														
1963-64	801	3,737	4,538	2,372	2,105	461	1,705	3,511						
1964-65	1,027	3,614	4,641	2,413	2,175	613	1,615	3,755						
1965-66	886	4,056	4,942	2,380	2,534	559	2,003	3,727						
1966-67	1,215	3,204	4,419	2,597	1,737	473	1,349	3,648						
1967-68	771	3,382	4,153	1,990	2,141	459	1,704							
Applesauce:														
1963-64	1,048	13,000	14,048	7,940	5,917	2,037	4,071	12,480						
1964-65	1,568	15,314	16,882	8,999	7,633	2,363	5,520	14,382						
1965-66	2,500	15,947	18,447	8,850	9,398	2,631	6,966	14,356						
1966-67	4,091	11,481	15,572	8,688	6,401	2,374	4,510	13,938						
1967-68	1,634	13,885	15,519	7,968	7,306	2,461	5,090							
Apricots:														
1963-64	1,026	4,051	5,077	3,956	1,121	494	627	4,450						
1964-65	627	5,196	5,823	4,005	1,818	569	1,249	4,574						
1965-66	1,249	5,146	6,395	4,701	1,694	567	1,127	5,268						
1966-67 3/	1,115	5,018	6,133	4,555	1,578	558	1,020	5,113						
1967-68 3/	1,020	4,213	5,233	3,783	1,450	480	970	4,263						
Cherries, RSP:														
1963-64	294	946	1,240	1,101	139	102	37	1,220						
1964-65	20	3,564	3,584	2,810	774	250	524	3,169						
1965-66	415	2,424	2,839	2,456	383	219	164	2,748						
1966-67	102	992	1,094	997	97	42	55	1,053						
1967-68	41	784	825	687	138	106	32							
Cherries, sweet:														
1963-64	513	503	1,016	720	296	119	177	839						
1964-65	177	976	1,153	734	419	145	274	879						
1965-66	274	714	988	681	307	89	218	770						
1966-67	218	607	825	625	200	78	122	703						
1967-68	122	832	954	685	269	89	180	774						
Pineapple:														
1963-64	4,926	14,982	19,908	12,033	5,233	2,388	5,487	14,421						
1964-65	5,487	13,633	19,120	12,488	4,664	2,205	4,427	14,693						
1965-66	4,427	14,961	19,388	13,093	3,850	2,176	4,119	15,269						
1966-67	4/4,323	16,739	21,062	13,098	5,051	2,475	5,489	15,573						
1967-68 2/	4/5,450	13,673		13,809	5,364									

See footnotes at end of table.

--Continued

Table 4.--Canned Fruits: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, selected items, United States, 1963-67 -- Continued

Item and season 1/	Canners' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season		Canners' stocks, April 1	Shipments, April 1- June 1	Canners' stocks, June 1	Season shipments 12 months
				shipments	to April 1				
				April 1	June 1				
----- 1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s -----									
Fruit cocktail:									
1963-64	2,234	12,565	14,799	10,959	3,840	1,748	2,092	12,707	
1964-65	2,092	16,176	18,268	13,458	4,810	2,417	2,393	15,875	
1965-66	2,393	14,505	16,898	11,336	5,562	2,122	3,440	13,458	
1966-67	3,440	15,781	19,221	13,322	5,899	3,223	2,676	16,545	
1967-68	2,676	13,399	16,075	11,055	5,020	2,184	2,836	13,239	
Fruits for salad:									
1963-64	244	823	1,067	692	375	137	238	829	
1964-65	238	848	1,086	567	519	147	372	714	
1965-66	372	652	1,024	619	405	120	285	739	
1966-67	285	805	1,090	617	473	137	336	754	
1967-68	336	587	923	625	298	106	192	731	
Mixed fruits:									
1963-64	159	353	512	404	108	55	53	459	
1964-65	53	554	607	394	213	58	155	452	
1965-66	155	504	659	401	258	5	253	406	
1966-67	253	535	788	436	352	62	290	498	
1967-68	290	333	623	490	133	33	100	523	
Peaches, Calif. clingstone:									
1963-64	3,191	25,089	28,280	22,233	6,047	3,489	2,558	25,722	
1964-65	2,558	30,640	33,198	24,868	8,330	3,139	5,191	28,007	
1965-66	5,191	23,233	28,424	23,539	4,885	2,065	2,820	25,604	
1966-67	2,820	30,348	33,168	25,558	7,610	3,494	4,116	29,052	
1967-68	4,116	22,566	26,682	21,297	5,385	2,334	3,051	23,631	
Peaches, U.S. freestone:									
1963-64	1,483	7,640	9,123	6,731	2,392	1,087	1,305	7,818	
1964-65	1,305	6,611	7,916	4,538	3,378	977	2,401	5,515	
1965-66	2,401	6,159	8,560	5,819	2,741	967	1,774	6,786	
1966-67	1,774	5,846	7,620	5,071	2,549	1,033	1,516	6,104	
1967-68	1,516	3,783	5,299	3,524	1,775	693	1,082	4,217	
Pears:									
1963-64	2,328	5,633	7,961	6,328	1,633	976	657	7,304	
1964-65	657	11,371	12,028	7,208	4,820	1,978	2,842	9,186	
1965-66	2,842	6,408	9,250	6,095	3,155	1,248	1,907	7,343	
1966-67	1,907	11,040	12,947	8,737	4,210	1,789	2,421	10,526	
1967-68	2,421	5,718	8,139	5,813	2,326	886	1,440	6,699	
Purple plums, U.S.:									
1963-64	736	1,170	1,906	1,105	801	233	568	1,338	
1964-65	568	1,497	2,065	1,251	814	252	562	1,503	
1965-66	562	1,729	2,291	1,294	997	264	733	1,558	
1966-67	733	1,488	2,221	1,567	654	192	462	1,759	
1967-68	462	1,858	2,320	1,532	788	270	518	1,802	

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items. 2/ Includes pack of pineapple to April 1 only. 3/ California only. 4/ Revised.

Prepared from reports of National Canners Association, Canners League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 5.—Canned fruits: Commercial pack of principal items by size of container, United States, 1963-67

Item and season 1/	(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)										
	Retail sizes 2/					Retail sizes 2/					
	Institutional		size		No. 10	Institutional		size		No. 10	
	Total	Item	and	season 1/		Total	Item	and	season 1/	Total	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Percent	Percent	Quantity	Percent	
	pack	pack	pack	pack	pack	pack	pack	pack	pack	pack	
Apples:											
1963-64	953	25.5	2,784	74.5	3,737	1963-64	10,996	87.5	1,569	12.5	12,565
1964-65	915	25.3	2,699	74.7	3,614	1964-65	13,675	84.5	2,501	15.5	16,176
1965-66	879	21.7	3,177	78.3	4,056	1965-66	12,357	85.2	2,148	14.8	14,505
1966-67	853	26.6	2,351	73.4	3,204	1966-67	13,431	85.1	2,350	14.9	15,781
1967-68	865	25.6	2,517	74.4	3,382	1967-68	11,677	87.1	1,722	12.9	13,399
Applesauce:											
1963-64	10,480	80.6	2,520	19.4	13,000	1963-64	670	81.4	153	18.6	823
1964-65	12,288	80.2	3,026	19.8	15,314	1964-65	639	75.4	209	24.6	848
1965-66	12,587	78.9	3,360	21.1	15,947	1965-66	516	79.1	136	20.9	652
1966-67	9,334	81.3	2,147	18.7	11,481	1966-67	597	74.2	208	25.8	805
1967-68	11,078	79.8	2,807	20.2	13,885	1967-68	434	73.9	153	26.1	587
Apricots:											
1963-64	2,919	72.1	1,132	27.9	4,051	1963-64	150	42.5	203	57.5	353
1964-65	3,495	67.3	1,701	32.7	5,196	1964-65	158	28.5	396	71.5	554
1965-66	3,404	66.1	1,742	33.9	5,146	1965-66	170	33.7	334	66.3	504
1966-67 4/	3,536	70.5	1,482	29.5	5,018	1966-67	148	27.7	387	72.3	535
1967-68 4/	2,930	69.5	1,283	30.5	4,213	1967-68	142	42.6	191	57.4	333
Cherries, R.S.P.:											
1963-64	448	47.4	498	52.6	946	1963-64	121,213	84.6	3,876	15.4	25,089
1964-65	1,492	41.9	2,072	58.1	3,564	1964-65	25,323	82.6	5,317	17.4	30,640
1965-66	816	33.7	1,608	66.3	2,424	1965-66	19,367	83.4	3,866	16.6	23,233
1966-67	280	28.2	712	71.8	992	1966-67	24,602	81.1	5,746	18.9	30,348
1967-68	339	43.2	445	56.8	784	1967-68	17,773	78.8	4,793	21.2	22,566
Cherries, sweet:											
1963-64	388	77.1	115	22.9	503	1963-64	7,167	93.8	473	6.2	7,640
1964-65	769	78.8	207	21.2	976	1964-65	5,954	90.1	657	9.9	6,611
1965-66	565	79.1	149	20.9	714	1965-66	5,688	92.4	471	7.6	6,159
1966-67	447	73.6	160	26.4	607	1966-67	5,402	92.4	444	7.6	5,846
1967-68	564	67.8	268	32.2	832	1967-68	3,620	95.7	163	4.3	3,783
Cranberry sauce:											
1963-64	3,068	92.8	239	7.2	3,307	1963-64	4,385	77.8	1,248	22.2	5,633
1964-65	2,785	90.0	309	10.0	3,094	1964-65	8,786	77.3	2,585	22.7	11,371
1965-66	3,013	89.9	338	10.1	3,351	1965-66	4,758	74.3	1,650	25.7	6,408
1966-67	3,211	89.6	372	10.4	3,583	1966-67	7,932	71.8	3,108	28.2	11,040
1967-68	3,193	90.4	340	9.6	3,533	1967-68	4,340	75.9	1,378	24.1	5,718
Pineapple:											
1963-64	10,588	70.7	4,394	29.3	14,982	1963-64	808	69.1	362	30.9	1,170
1964-65	9,873	72.4	3,760	27.6	13,633	1964-65	1,007	67.3	490	32.7	1,497
1965-66	10,901	72.9	4,060	27.1	14,961	1965-66	1,320	76.3	409	23.7	1,729
1966-67	11,768	70.3	4,971	29.7	16,739	1966-67	935	62.8	553	37.2	1,488
1967-68	9,703	71.0	3,970	29.0	3/13,673	1967-68	1,213	65.3	645	34.7	1,858

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples, applesauce and cranberry sauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items.

2/ May include some institutional sizes reported as miscellaneous.

3/ Apple and applesauce packs to June 1, 1967, and pineapple pack to April 1, 1968.

4/ California only.

Prepared from reports of National Canners Association, Canners League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 6.--Canned pineapple juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, United States, 1963-67

Item and season	'Canners' carryin		Pack	Total June- June 1	Supply May	Season April- April 1	'Canners' shipments stocks, to April 1	Shipments, stocks, to June 1	'Canners' stocks, to June 1	Season 12 months
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
----- 1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's -----										
----- 1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's -----										
Pineapple juice:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1963/64	:	2,650	14,802	17,452	12,406	2,780	1,818	3,228	14,224	
1964/65	:	3,228	13,788	17,016	11,327	3,725	2,398	3,291	13,725	
1965/66	:	3,291	15,354	18,645	12,020	4,692	2,229	4,396	14,249	
1966/67	:	4,419	15,034	19,453	13,371	3,622	2,123	3,959	15,494	
1967/68	:	3,959	1/ 12,689		12,711	3,937				
Concentrated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pineapple juice:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1963/64	:	342	1,541	1,883	1,160	406	337	386	1,497	
1964/65	:	386	1,266	1,652	977	480	264	411	1,241	
1965/66	:	411	1,388	1,799	882	614	304	613	1,186	
1966/67	:	613	1,526	2,139	1,224	671	190	725	1,414	
1967/68	:	725	1/ 767		901	591				

1/ Includes pack to April 1 only.

Data from Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 7.--Canned fruit juices: Packs of selected items, 1967/68 and earlier seasons

Item	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
----- 1,000 equivalent cases 24/2's -----					
Apple	8,435	9,587	9,611	8,889	8,726
Blended orange and					
grapefruit	2,574	2,512	1/ 2,929	3,738	N.A.
Grapefruit	6,303	10,924	13,809	20,991	N.A.
Orange	8,184	10,795	1/ 12,137	16,341	N.A.

1/ Texas pack not included; 95,227 actual cases of canned orange juice and blend packed in Texas in 1965/66 but not reported separately.

N.A.--Not available.

Data from National Canners Association and Texas Canners and Freezers Association.

Table 8.—Frozen Fruits: Packers' carryin, pack, supplies, disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1963-67

Item and season 1/							Total season disappearance	
	Packers' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Disappearance to May 31 2/	Stocks May 31			
: - - - - - Million pounds - - - - -								
Total--11 items:								
1963-64	199.2	582.6	781.8	587.8	188.9	631.5		
1964-65	150.3	753.0	903.3	606.9	302.1	654.9		
1965-66	248.4	620.8	869.2	574.0	304.3	616.8		
1966-67	252.4	614.9	867.3	585.1	273.8	633.8		
1967-68	234.0	599.2	833.2	577.8	258.6	n.a.		
Apples:								
1963-64	23.6	75.4	99.0	45.9	53.1	73.6		
1964-65	25.4	86.9	112.3	54.3	58.0	85.7		
1965-66	26.5	93.4	119.9	53.5	66.4	80.1		
1966-67	39.9	94.3	134.2	77.0	57.2	107.2		
1967-68	27.1	97.6	124.7	53.1	71.6	n.a.		
Apricots:								
1963-64	4.6	13.9	18.5	12.4	6.1	12.4		
1964-65	6.1	16.0	22.1	14.4	7.7	14.3		
1965-66	7.7	16.4	24.1	17.0	7.1	17.0		
1966-67	7.1	16.2	23.3	16.9	6.4	16.9		
1967-68	6.4	13.3	19.7	16.0	3.7	n.a.		
Cherries:								
1963-64	40.8	82.7	123.5	105.6	17.9	111.4		
1964-65	12.1	204.1	216.2	142.6	73.6	150.1		
1965-66	66.1	147.9	214.0	157.5	56.5	167.9		
1966-67	46.1	90.6	136.7	117.3	19.4	122.5		
1967-68	14.3	101.1	115.4	99.3	16.1	n.a.		
Grapes:								
1963-64	4.1	15.7	19.8	15.1	4.7	15.9		
1964-65	3.9	22.7	26.6	21.4	5.2	23.6		
1965-66	3.0	18.1	21.1	11.0	10.1	14.4		
1966-67	6.7	6.7	13.4	6.6	6.8	8.2		
1967-68	5.2	8.5	13.7	7.5	6.2	n.a.		
Peaches:								
1963-64	18.9	65.6	84.5	61.4	23.1	66.2		
1964-65	18.4	76.2	94.6	55.2	39.4	61.9		
1965-66	32.8	59.4	92.2	67.0	25.2	72.3		
1966-67	19.9	65.2	85.1	63.6	21.5	68.2		
1967-68	16.9	73.4	90.3	63.6	26.7	n.a.		
Strawberries:								
1963-64	79.4	234.5	313.9	252.3	56.5	252.3		
1964-65	61.6	252.6	314.2	229.5	90.4	229.6		
1965-66	84.7	191.6	276.3	184.1	101.3	184.1		
1966-67	92.2	236.5	328.7	221.3	99.0	221.4		
1967-68	107.4	213.3	320.7	239.4	84.5	241.4		
1968-69	79.3							

See footnotes at end of table.

— Continued

Table 8.--Frozen Fruits: Packers' carryin, pack, supplies, disappearance, and stocks of selected items, United States, 1963-67 -- Continued

Item and season <u>1/</u>	Packers' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Disappearance to May 31 <u>2/</u>	Stocks May 31	Total season disappearance
----- Million pounds -----						
Blackberries:						
1963-64	6.9	20.7	27.6	24.0	3.6	24.4
1964-65	3.1	23.9	27.0	21.5	5.5	20.2
1965-66	6.8	23.2	30.0	19.3	10.7	16.4
1966-67	13.7	25.8	39.5	22.2	17.3	23.2
1967-68	16.3	20.7	37.0	25.3	11.7	n.a.
Blueberries:						
1963-64	9.9	25.8	35.7	26.4	9.3	29.1
1964-65	6.6	30.6	37.2	28.7	8.5	30.4
1965-66	6.8	28.0	34.8	25.0	9.8	26.6
1966-67	8.2	35.4	43.6	22.4	21.2	25.6
1967-68	18.0	31.8	49.8	28.3	21.5	n.a.
Boysenberries:						
1963-64	4.4	9.5	13.9	11.3	2.6	11.3
1964-65	2.6	8.8	11.4	9.4	2.0	9.4
1965-66	2.0	9.0	11.0	7.0	4.0	6.9
1966-67	4.0	9.2	13.2	5.1	8.1	5.2
1967-68	8.1	8.4	16.5	10.0	6.5	n.a.
Black Raspberries:						
1963-64	1.1	7.3	8.4	6.8	1.6	6.4
1964-65	2.0	5.9	7.9	5.7	2.2	5.7
1965-66	2.2	6.2	8.4	4.1	4.3	3.8
1966-67	4.6	3.4	8.0	5.1	2.9	5.0
1967-68	3.0	3.7	6.7	5.2	1.5	n.a.
Red Raspberries:						
1963-64	5.5	31.5	37.0	26.6	10.4	28.5
1964-65	8.5	25.3	33.8	24.2	9.6	24.0
1965-66	9.8	27.6	37.4	28.5	8.9	27.3
1966-67	10.0	31.6	41.6	27.6	14.0	30.4
1967-68	11.3	27.4	38.7	30.1	8.6	n.a.

1/ Season beginning May 1 for strawberries, June 1 for apricots and boysenberries, September 1 for grapes, October 1 for apples, and July 1 for all other items.

2/ Disappearance to April 30 for strawberries.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 9.--Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1967/68 and earlier seasons

Item	Pack				Packers' stocks			
	Total season		December through May <u>2/</u>		June 4, 1966		June 3, 1967	June 1, 1968
	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68			
-----1,000 gallons-----								
Orange <u>1/</u>	76,965	131,756	70,764	108,780	67,442	45,351	61,572	43,327
Grapefruit	3,971	5,485	3,826	4,884	1,698	2,410	3,854	2,710
Blend	50	29	50	27	2	959	2,520	1,640
Tangerine	715	1,120	715	1,120	582	238	315	253
Limeade	590	504	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—

1/ Basis 42° Brix through 1964/65; basis 45° Brix thereafter; includes frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture. 2/ Through date specified in columns headed "Packers' stocks." Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 10.--Chilled and canned citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1967/68 and earlier seasons

Item	Pack				Packers' stocks			
	Total season		October through May <u>1/</u>		June 4, 1966		June 3, 1967	June 1, 1968
	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68			
-----1,000 cases 24/2's-----								
<u>Canned:</u>								
Grapefruit sections	4,002	4,756	4,002	4,756	3,412	1,607	2,023	1,745
Orange sections	18	24	18	24	17	9	16	17
Citrus salad	288	408	288	408	324	187	259	237
Blended orange and grapefruit juice	2,684	3,311	2,682	3,253	1,998	1,142	1,564	1,089
Grapefruit juice <u>2/</u>	12,402	18,005	12,267	16,923	13,148	4,994	7,746	7,329
Orange juice	11,363	14,412	11,355	13,474	9,673	4,042	4,545	3,885
Tangerine juice	62	156	62	156	49	40	93	30
-----1,000 gallons-----								
<u>Chilled:</u>								
Orange juice <u>3/</u>	67,643	93,348	58,600	74,330	72,609	14,616	18,093	21,794
Grapefruit juice <u>3/</u>	3,074	5,124	3,030	4,304	5,038	882	1,963	2,151
Grapefruit sections	2,571	2,180	2,546	2,133	2,245	1,070	979	1,268
Orange sections	1,275	1,215	1,237	1,118	1,060	518	566	573
Citrus salad	6,409	6,365	6,266	6,231	5,130	2,662	2,974	2,317

1/ Through date specified in columns headed "Packers' stocks."

2/ Includes reconstituted juice.

3/ Net pack from fresh fruit only.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association Reports.

Table 11.--Fruit, fresh and canned: United States exports of selected items, by areas of destination, 1962-66 seasons ^{1/}

Item and season	Canada	Europe					Other	Total			
		United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total						
		;	;	;	;						
----- 1,000 bushels ^{2/} -----											
Fresh fruit:											
Apples:											
1962-63	592	894	25	693	1,612	699	2,903				
1963-64	594	1,350	321	832	2,503	1,113	4,210				
1964-65	976	1,516	327	717	2,560	1,058	4,594				
1965-66	977	1,586	591	1,468	3,645	1,217	5,839				
1966-67	712	1,034	187	1,003	2,224	1,162	4,098				
Pears:											
1962-63	460	194	97	438	729	226	1,415				
1963-64	244	58	39	259	356	174	774				
1964-65	391	101	81	349	531	219	1,141				
1965-66	457	111	152	483	746	193	1,396				
1966-67	502	74	38	380	492	359	1,353				
----- 1,000 equivalent cases ²⁴ No. 2-1/2's -----											
Canned fruit:											
Peaches:											
1962-63	559	1,128	3,576	930	5,634	250	6,443				
1963-64	655	386	2,636	843	3,865	202	4,722				
1964-65	734	350	2,907	999	4,256	185	5,175				
1965-66	732	74	2,863	771	3,708	157	4,597				
1966-67	852	84	2,860	1,068	4,012	203	5,067				
Fruit cocktail:											
1962-63	754	997	781	461	2,239	266	3,259				
1963-64	692	892	707	393	1,992	202	2,886				
1964-65	859	876	1,135	569	2,580	267	3,706				
1965-66	753	541	943	422	1,906	215	2,874				
1966-67	818	843	1,040	526	2,409	281	3,508				
Pineapple:											
1962-63	302	177	1,274	514	1,965	106	2,373				
1963-64	197	201	1,141	414	1,756	132	2,085				
1964-65	194	121	1,305	379	1,805	80	2,079				
1965-66	244	95	1,367	480	1,942	72	2,258				
1966-67	190	165	1,164	410	1,739	112	2,041				
Cherries:											
1962-63	18	7	252	3	262	12	292				
1963-64	8	7	31	4	42	10	60				
1964-65	9	17	422	4	443	23	475				
1965-66	15	39	646	7	692	38	745				
1966-67	8	11	18	5	34	42	84				
Apricots:											
1962-63	32	14	70	40	124	17	173				
1963-64	48	10	75	31	116	16	180				
1964-65	33	5	48	34	87	17	137				
1965-66	75	8	97	37	142	18	235				
1966-67	24	9	49	36	94	17	135				
Pears:											
1962-63	91	19	25	61	105	51	247				
1963-64	77	4	6	19	29	36	142				
1964-65	80	4	9	28	41	38	159				
1965-66	77	2	8	16	26	30	133				
1966-67	83	1	11	18	30	51	164				

^{1/} Season beginning July 1 for fresh apples, pears and canned cherries, June 1 for other canned items.^{2/} Apples, 48 pounds; pears, 50 pounds.

Table 12.--Dried fruits and almonds: United States exports
of selected items, by areas of destination,
1957-66 seasons 1/

Item and season	Canada	Europe					Other	Total			
		United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total						
		;	;	;	;						
		;	;	;	;						
----- Tons -----											
Purnes:											
1957-58	6,587	13,357	20,503	15,968	49,828	5,149	61,564				
1958-59	5,296	6,235	6,280	6,144	18,659	3,105	27,060				
1959-60	6,051	7,600	11,513	11,997	31,110	3,555	40,716				
1960-61	5,671	6,549	12,681	9,077	28,307	3,022	37,000				
1961-62	5,659	10,099	13,381	10,909	34,389	4,102	44,150				
1962-63	5,824	7,788	12,806	11,799	32,393	4,256	42,473				
1963-64	5,212	6,345	13,892	9,609	29,846	5,023	40,081				
1964-65	5,776	7,860	18,995	12,980	39,835	6,251	51,862				
1965-66	5,814	9,229	25,641	16,029	50,899	7,037	63,750				
1966-67	4,840	6,860	16,083	11,802	34,745	5,244	44,829				
Raisins:											
1957-58	9,009	55	3,414	9,458	12,927	5,852	27,788				
1958-59	4,722	2,984	2,324	7,878	13,186	5,328	23,236				
1959-60	8,424	7,938	5,704	14,330	27,972	8,104	44,500				
1960-61	7,756	11,455	8,136	14,724	34,315	19,139	61,210				
1961-62	8,142	11,779	5,077	17,233	34,089	23,145	65,376				
1962-63	6,476	5,444	3,778	10,459	19,681	18,889	45,046				
1963-64	7,151	6,846	4,902	14,232	25,980	22,938	56,069				
1964-65	6,080	8,042	4,252	13,442	25,736	23,744	55,560				
1965-66	6,662	9,591	5,115	19,382	34,088	29,841	70,591				
1966-67	7,355	9,743	5,102	15,693	30,538	28,634	66,527				
Apricots:											
1957-58	432	13	1,271	511	1,795	137	2,364				
1958-59	122	26	150	84	260	48	430				
1959-60	237	7	430	281	718	84	1,039				
1960-61	249	267	674	371	1,312	206	1,767				
1961-62	272	123	466	501	1,090	195	1,557				
1962-63	68	7	259	291	557	173	798				
1963-64	91	7	406	279	692	192	975				
1964-65	92	5	419	563	987	325	1,404				
1965-66	67	2	442	646	1,090	393	1,550				
1966-67	164	5	373	476	854	275	1,293				
Shelled Almonds:											
1957-58	485	11	1,923	981	2,915	869	4,269				
1958-59	30	22	221	78	321	611	962				
1959-60	757	1,147	3,526	2,042	6,715	1,430	8,902				
1960-61	350	99	2,407	1,255	3,761	1,252	5,363				
1961-62	512	561	1,337	924	2,822	1,387	4,721				
1962-63	396	3	1,293	1,323	2,619	1,648	4,663				
1963-64	719	1,074	2,914	1,967	5,955	2,510	9,184				
1964-65	483	1,258	1,979	2,592	5,829	2,887	9,199				
1965-66	676	1,551	2,217	3,741	7,509	2,794	10,979				
1966-67	642	1,116	1,021	2,630	4,767	3,747	9,156				

1/ Season beginning September 1 for prunes and raisins, August 1 for almonds, and July 1 for apricots.

Table 13.—Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected fruits, by type of use, principal States, 1963-67 1/

Fruit, use, and State	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Fruit, use, and State	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Apples: 2/ Canning and freezing:						Cherries, sweet, (continued):					
New York	52.00	44.10	53.20			Brining: Washington	230.00	220.00	240.00	292.00	
Pennsylvania	49.00	38.10	51.10			Oregon	290.00	264.00	336.00	375.00	356.00
Virginia	59.30	44.50	49.80			California	272.00	237.00	283.00	324.00	383.00
West Virginia	58.80	42.20	51.30								
Michigan	67.40	51.00	59.70								
Washington	42.10	41.10	69.60								
California	66.90	41.50	71.40								
Drying:											
Washington	27.50	24.50	45.40								
California	57.50	30.80	64.30								
Apricots:											
Canning:											
Washington	91.00	92.00	90.00	129.00	151.00	Michigan	73.30	74.60	65.40	77.90	112.00
California	86.40	106.00	66.50	86.30	132.00	Virginia	74.00	60.40	69.80	82.00	123.00
Freezing:						Georgia	60.40	56.40	71.20	104.00	
California	86.90	114.00	74.60	90.50	125.00	Washington	53.30	—	—	55.00	72.00
Drying:						California	62.00	64.20	—	67.10	
California	196.00	136.00	139.00	176.00	200.00	Freezing: Pennsylvania	45.20	50.50	39.10	50.80	73.00
(fresh basis)						California	71.20	71.20	63.30	84.20	148.00
Cherries, sour:						Drying: California	56.40	62.80	47.00	61.00	89.80
Processing, all:											
New York	184.00	98.00	95.00	297.00	359.00						
Pennsylvania	187.00	100.00	100.00	247.00	387.00						
Ohio	—	100.00	100.00	290.00	360.00						
Michigan	194.00	101.00	99.00	280.00	360.00						
Wisconsin	187.00	99.00	105.00	290.00	360.00						
Washington	171.00	104.00	140.00	140.00	102.00						
Cherries, sweet:											
Processing, all:											
New York	264.00	151.00	184.00	257.00	278.00						
Michigan	304.00	173.00	172.00	265.00	290.00						
Canning:											
Washington	310.00	315.00	397.00	302.00	—						
Oregon	310.00	310.00	361.00	378.00	379.00						
California	304.00	309.00	388.00	366.00	440.00						
Cherries, sweet: Processing, all: New York Michigan California	310.00	315.00	397.00	302.00	—	Prunes and plums: Canning: Washington Oregon California	93.00	39.00	62.00	82.00	76.00
Cherries, sweet: Processing, all: New York Michigan California	310.00	310.00	361.00	378.00	379.00	Drying (fresh basis):	94.90	51.50	56.20	51.50	61.70
Cherries, sweet: Processing, all: New York Michigan California	310.00	309.00	388.00	366.00	440.00		122.00	92.00	96.00	130.00	105.00

California prunes and pears for drying and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns.

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Table 14.--Fruits, fresh: Average retail prices, selected cities,
United States, by months, 1963-68

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	14.4	15.2	16.0	17.1	18.4	20.5	22.8	22.5	16.8	14.2	14.0	14.0
	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.8	17.9	20.2	21.5	22.8	21.9	18.4	14.7	14.2
Apples (pound):	14.4	15.2	16.0	17.1	18.4	20.5	22.8	22.5	16.8	14.2	14.0	14.0
1963	14.4	15.2	16.0	17.1	18.4	20.5	22.8	22.5	16.8	14.2	14.0	14.0
1964	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.8	17.9	20.2	21.5	22.8	21.9	18.4	14.7	14.2
1964 1/	15.4	16.0	16.3	17.5	18.9	21.5	22.8	21.9	18.4	14.7	14.2	15.4
1965	15.4	16.5	17.1	17.9	18.9	20.2	21.4	21.1	17.9	15.4	15.3	16.0
1966	16.1	16.8	18.0	19.0	20.5	22.7	23.5	25.1	21.2	17.3	16.6	17.6
1967	18.1	18.5	19.2	19.9	20.6	21.9	23.7	25.3	22.5	18.4	18.4	19.2
1968	20.3	21.2	22.2	23.3								
Bananas (pound):												
1963	17.9	16.8	16.9	16.2	16.5	16.6	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.4
1964	15.6	16.6	16.4	17.0	18.1	17.0						
1964 1/	15.4	16.2	16.2	16.7	17.9	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.3	17.1	15.5	15.6
1965	14.8	16.2	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.9	17.2	15.6	15.0
1966	13.8	15.5	15.4	16.5	16.9	17.2	15.7	16.5	15.6	16.2	14.3	15.2
1967	15.8	14.9	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.5	17.0	15.4	14.9
1968	13.4	15.2	15.5	15.7								
Oranges (dozen):												
1963	78.6	85.9	93.4	95.8	99.0	94.5	93.3	92.1	88.9	91.0	89.1	82.8
1964	79.6	79.0	79.3	85.4	84.4	84.0						
1964 1/	78.7	77.8	78.3	83.5	83.5	83.4	88.1	93.8	97.9	104.2	99.5	88.2
1965	78.1	75.2	72.9	72.0	74.2	77.2	78.6	78.9	83.9	84.9	80.6	76.5
1966	72.3	72.1	71.9	72.5	75.7	79.0	78.6	85.3	87.2	95.1	92.0	77.1
1967	73.9	71.3	70.3	70.2	71.9	71.8	73.7	77.5	83.5	89.4	84.1	86.2
1968	89.6	91.7	93.5	90.1								
Grapefruit (each):												
1963	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.6	19.2	21.2	22.4	21.4	16.3	15.1	14.9
1964	15.2	15.4	15.5	16.4	19.2	20.7						
1964 1/	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	15.7	17.2	17.7	17.4	17.9	19.4	14.9	13.6
1965	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.2	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.5	15.8	12.7	12.1
1966	12.0	13.2	13.4	13.3	14.3	16.1	16.5	18.0	18.0	19.8	13.1	12.3
1967	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.9	14.4	16.5	17.0	15.3	13.5	13.7
1968	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.9								
Lemons (pound):												
1963	27.6	26.9	24.7	24.1	23.6	22.6	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0
1964	22.0	21.8	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.0						
1964 1/	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.8	20.2	20.3	22.4	23.3	23.6
1965	24.2	25.1	24.4	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.5
1966	24.1	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.0	24.0	24.3	23.9	24.9	24.8	24.8
1967	25.2	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.4	24.4	25.8	26.9	26.7
1968	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.5								
Grapes (pound):												
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.0	31.0	24.0	28.1	31.9	---
1964	---	---	---	---	---	---						
1964 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	44.4	32.5	25.4	27.4	32.5	---
1965	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.0	29.1	25.5	25.3	28.3	---
1966	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.6	28.1	27.8	30.7	32.9	---
1967	---	---	---	---	---	---	47.4	42.0	27.9	28.9	34.1	---
1968	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Strawberries (pint):	!											
1963	---	---	---	40.0	34.4	31.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	---	---	---	40.2	37.4	32.4						
1964 1/	---	---	---	38.5	36.4	31.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
1965	---	---	---	39.9	40.5	36.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1966	---	---	---	43.9	39.3	42.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1967	---	---	---	37.1	37.5	37.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1968	---	---	---	43.1								

1/ New retail price series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964. Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 15.--Fruits, processed: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1963-68

Year	:											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Cents</u>												
CANNED FRUIT												
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1963	:32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.6	32.8	33.2	33.5	33.2	33.0	33.2	33.3
1964	:33.6	33.7	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.7						
1964 1/	:33.0	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.3	34.2	33.7	32.7	32.1	31.8	31.9
1965	:31.9	31.7	31.8	31.9	32.1	32.6	32.8	32.7	30.8	30.9	31.4	32.6
1966	:33.4	34.2	34.9	35.2	35.5	35.7	35.7	35.0	33.3	32.4	32.4	32.0
1967	:31.8	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.7	31.9	31.7	32.0	32.1	32.4	32.8	33.4
1968	:34.0	34.4	34.7	35.1								
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can):												
1963	:25.4	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.6
1964	:27.0	27.1	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.9						
1964 1/	:26.9	27.1	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.1	28.1	27.4	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4
1965	:26.3	25.9	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.4	26.8	27.3	27.6
1966	:27.7	27.7	27.5	27.4	27.2	26.8	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.3	26.1	26.0
1967	:25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.8	25.7	26.1	26.9	27.3	27.8	28.0
1968	:28.2	28.2	28.3	28.3								
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1964	:47.4	48.5	49.2	49.6	50.1	50.5	50.9	50.8	49.8	48.6	48.1	47.1
1965	:46.3	45.1	45.1	44.8	44.7	44.8	45.7	46.9	48.0	49.7	50.6	51.5
1966	:51.6	51.7	51.4	51.0	49.8	48.9	48.2	47.9	47.2	46.1	45.1	44.5
1967	:44.2	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.2	44.1	44.3	45.2	46.3	47.9	50.8	52.6
1968	:53.3	53.6	53.7	54.1								
CANNED JUICE (CHILLED)												
Orange (quart):												
1964	:50.4	50.8	50.9	50.7	50.4	50.6	50.8	51.0	50.8	50.6	50.7	49.8
1965	:49.3	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.3	46.0	45.8	45.5	45.3	45.0	44.1	43.2
1966	:42.1	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.2	42.8	40.1
1967	:39.6	38.1	37.3	36.3	35.8	35.7	35.9	35.2	35.5	35.9	36.8	37.5
1968	:38.6	39.3	39.7	40.4								
FROZEN												
Conc. orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1963	:24.7	26.5	27.4	28.4	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
1964	:32.7	32.8	32.9	32.7	31.7	31.2						
1964 1/	:32.3	32.5	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.6
1965	:29.6	26.9	25.8	25.3	23.4	22.3	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.8	21.5	21.5
1966	:21.1	21.1	21.8	21.9	22.3	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.2
1967	:22.8	19.8	19.3	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.0	17.6	17.6	17.6	18.0	19.3
1968	:19.4	19.9	20.1	20.6								
Conc. lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1963	:13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.9
1964	:15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.5	13.9						
1964 1/	:14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4
1965	:13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4
1966	:12.4	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
1967	:12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.5
1968	:12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6								

1/ New retail price series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964. Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 16.--Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, extra fancy, 138s and larger, f.o.b. shipping point, 1966-67 and 1967-68

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C. A. storage		Regular storage		C. A. storage			
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68		
- Dollars -										
July	---	---	---	7.09	---	---	---	---	4.43	
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
September	5.52	6.34	---	---	5.55	6.17	---	---	---	
October	4.47	5.82	---	---	5.02	5.79	---	---	3.90	
November	4.25	5.84	---	---	4.88	5.64	---	---	3.89	
December	4.33	5.94	---	---	4.72	5.22	---	---	3.99	
January	4.38	5.62	---	---	4.33	5.40	---	---	3.92	
February	4.32	5.60	---	---	4.09	5.32	---	---	3.72	
March	4.48	5.44	5.53	6.42	4.27	5.22	---	6.64	3.64	
April	4.72	5.82	5.39	6.65	4.67	5.43	5.50	6.62	3.56	
May	4.81	5.78	5.34	7.20	4.89	5.80	5.55	7.14	3.50	
June	5.18		6.33		5.08		5.98		3.74	

1/ Controlled atmosphere storage.

Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 17.--Noncitrus fruit: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-67 1/

Year	Fresh	Processed					Total	
		Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total processed		
- Pounds -								
1950		67.1	24.1	6.8	2.9	14.4	48.2	
1951		72.2	21.3	7.3	2.6	13.9	45.1	
1952		69.3	23.6	8.2	3.2	13.5	48.5	
1953		65.3	23.5	8.1	3.0	13.3	47.9	
1954		63.1	23.6	7.7	3.1	13.4	47.8	
1955		57.6	24.7	8.3	3.9	13.3	50.2	
1956		59.8	23.8	9.4	4.2	12.8	50.2	
1957		59.6	24.4	9.9	3.8	12.6	50.7	
1958		63.0	24.5	11.0	3.8	11.5	50.8	
1959		61.7	24.0	10.0	3.6	11.0	48.6	
1960		59.6	24.1	10.4	3.8	11.5	49.8	
1961		57.7	24.4	9.5	3.8	11.2	48.9	
1962		53.8	23.6	9.4	4.0	11.4	48.4	
1963		52.3	24.1	11.5	4.2	11.1	50.9	
1964		52.5	23.7	10.5	4.0	10.9	49.1	
1965		51.9	24.2	10.0	4.1	11.1	49.4	
1966		52.2	23.4	10.3	3.9	11.5	49.1	
1967 2/		48.6	23.0	9.0	4.2	11.5	47.7	

1/ Fresh equivalent basis. Basis 50 States beginning 1960.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 18.--Peaches: Production, average 1962-66, annual 1966-67 and indicated 1968 1/

State	Average 1962-66	1966	1967	1968
		1966	1967	1968
		----- Million pounds -----		
9 early States:				
North Carolina	61.8	77.3	40.0	96.0
South Carolina	301.9	339.0	171.0	416.0
Georgia	184.4	188.5	148.8	230.0
Alabama	38.0	27.5	50.0	50.0
Mississippi	13.2	13.2	17.5	12.0
Arkansas	53.7	49.4	52.0	41.6
Louisiana	6.8	9.0	9.2	8.5
Oklahoma	8.9	10.8	10.1	12.0
Texas	26.7	33.6	28.8	30.2
Total 9 States	695.4	748.3	527.4	896.3
25 late States:				
New Hampshire	1.0	1.2	2/	1.0
Massachusetts	4.4	5.3	.1	3.6
Rhode Island	.6	.8	2/	.7
Connecticut	6.8	7.0	.6	6.2
New York	22.6	22.5	8.0	16.5
New Jersey	106.0	70.0	50.0	135.0
Pennsylvania	97.9	62.4	38.4	106.1
Ohio	17.2	5.0	11.5	15.0
Indiana	7.8	10.6	7.2	5.2
Illinois	21.2	28.5	28.0	19.5
Michigan	89.7	48.5	68.5	30.0
Missouri	13.4	13.4	15.4	16.8
Kansas	4.7	1.0	3.6	5.3
Delaware	4.0	4.0	2.4	4.0
Maryland	18.6	8.2	8.2	26.0
Virginia	47.9	32.2	24.5	55.0
West Virginia	25.6	11.3	5.8	21.0
Kentucky	9.2	10.6	10.2	16.3
Tennessee	8.2	8.2	9.1	7.9
Idaho	8.0	5.2	12.5	5.5
Colorado	38.8	11.3	6.7	44.0
Utah	8.7	7.2	13.0	15.8
Washington	66.0	67.2	42.0	19.4
Oregon	17.0	20.6	11.0	6.7
California:				
Clingstone 3/	1,562.8	1,678.0	1,376.0	1,840.0
Freestone	597.6	516.0	412.0	470.0
Total California	2,160.4	2,194.0	1,788.0	2,310.0
Total 25 States	2,805.7	2,656.2	2,164.7	2,892.5
United States	3,501.1	3,404.5	2,692.1	3,788.8

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Negligible.

3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 19.--Pears: Production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 1/

State	Average 1962-66	1967	Indi- cated 1968	Pacific Coast	Average 1962-66	1967	Indi- cated 1968
Tons							
Connecticut	1,868	1,880	1,970	Washington:			
				Bartlett	81,540	93,000	70,000
New York	17,360	17,200	9,500	Other	39,340	51,500	48,000
Pennsylvania	3,050	2,600	3,250	Total			
Michigan	36,480	21,000	13,000	Oregon:			
				Bartlett	59,900	71,000	40,000
Texas	1,876	---	---	Other	73,680	80,000	60,000
Idaho	1,624	1,900	900	Total			
Colorado	5,400	1,500	5,400	California:			
				Bartlett	278,400	104,000	340,000
Utah	4,526	4,500	5,500	Other	27,000	13,000	28,000
Washington	120,880	144,500	118,000	Total			
					305,400	117,000	368,000
Oregon	133,580	151,000	100,000	3 States:			
				Bartlett	419,840	268,000	450,000
California	305,400	117,000	368,000	Other	140,020	144,500	136,000
United States	2,632,044	463,080	625,520	Total			
					559,860	412,500	586,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 20.--Apricots, nectarines, prunes and plums: Production, average 1962-66, annual 1966-67, and indicated 1968 1/

Crop and State	Average 1962-66	1966	1967	1968
Tons				
Apricots:				
California	191,800	184,000	143,000	140,000
Washington	7,520	9,300	3,400	2,500
Utah	1,440	200	1,500	2,700
Total 3 States	200,760	193,500	147,900	145,200
Nectarines:				
California	63,600	68,000	55,000	70,000
Prunes and plums: 2/				
Michigan	11,500	13,000	15,000	---
Idaho	18,240	11,000	16,172	---
Washington	18,340	17,200	11,300	---
Oregon	25,660	25,000	30,500	---
Total 4 States	73,740	66,200	72,972	---
Dried prunes: 3/				
California	152,000	132,000	164,000	160,000
Plums:				
California	102,200	95,000	98,000	110,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. 1968 indicated production available July 10. 3/ In California the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 21.--Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 1/

1/ For fresh market and processing.

Table 22.—Cherries: Production by types, 12 States, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 1/

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 23.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1965, 1966 and indicated 1967

Crop and State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Indicated 1967
----- 1,000 boxes 1/-----				
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	13,740	18,700	17,400	10,000
Florida, all	45,620	51,500	78,200	56,100
Temple	3,660	4,500	5,000	4,500
Other	41,960	47,000	73,200	51,600
Texas	655	880	1,700	970
Arizona	3/768	960	860	900
Louisiana	59	4/	4/	4/
Total	60,842	72,040	98,160	67,970
Valencia:				
California	15,960	17,800	20,000	10,000
Florida	40,940	48,900	66,300	48,000
Texas	297	420	1,100	830
Arizona	1,240	1,460	3,050	2,500
Total	58,437	68,580	90,450	61,330
All oranges:				
California	29,700	36,500	37,400	20,000
Florida	86,560	100,400	144,500	104,100
Texas	952	1,300	2,800	1,800
Arizona	3/2,008	2,420	3,910	3,400
Louisiana	59	4/	4/	4/
Total all oranges	119,279	140,620	188,610	129,300
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	31,620	34,900	43,600	32,500
Seedless	21,780	23,700	30,100	23,500
Pink	8,420	9,300	11,500	9,500
White	13,360	14,400	18,600	14,000
Other	9,840	11,200	13,500	9,000
Texas	1,814	3,800	5,600	2,800
Arizona	2,720	3,050	1,680	3,000
California, all	3,764	4,950	5,000	4,400
Desert Valleys	2,104	2,750	2,700	2,600
Other areas	1,660	2,200	2,300	1,800
Total grapefruit	39,918	46,700	55,880	42,700
Lemons:				
California	14,380	13,800	15,100	13,500
Arizona	1,370	1,970	2,810	3,250
Total lemons	15,750	15,770	17,910	16,750
Limes:				
Florida	433	415	420	720
Tangelos:				
Florida	970	1,200	1,800	1,700
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,420	3,600	5,600	2,800
Arizona	5/160	180	200	200
California	302	350	600	650
Total tangerines	3,786	4,130	6,400	3,650

Season begins with bloom of year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. 1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; Other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; and Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs. 2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. Includes small quantities of tangerines in Texas and Louisiana. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines prior to the 1964-65 season. 4/ Production too small to warrant quantitative estimate. 5/ 1964-65 average.

Table 2b.—Citrus fruits: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, January–May 1967 and 1968

Period	California- Arizona	Oranges			Grapefruit			Lemons			Tangerines													
		1967			1968			1967			1968													
		Navels	Texas	Total	Navels	Florida	Texas	Califor-	Florida	Texas	Califor-	Florida	Texas											
Valencias and Mand.	Florida	1,424	1,424	2,848	1,364	1,538	1,538	1,166	13,843	10,971	1,140	740	13,151	10,622	1,262	13,173	2,472	2,575	4,064	2,391				
Valencias and Mand.	Arizona	1,207	614	1,821	1,207	614	603	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402				
Season through:																								
December 30	—	7,246	9,091	1,098	17,435	—	4,053	8,624	1,166	13,843	10,971	1,140	740	13,151	10,622	1,289	1,262	13,173	2,472	2,575	4,064	2,391		
January	6	826	485	91	1,402	—	458	713	69	1,210	710	207	105	1,022	742	126	112	986	259	297	472	274		
	13	—	1,052	593	106	1,751	—	601	651	60	1,312	921	258	110	1,289	886	142	178	1,200	275	258	346	179	
	20	—	1,069	668	97	1,834	—	599	589	114	1,302	986	290	96	1,372	954	184	156	1,294	314	272	180	134	
	27	—	1,207	614	98	1,949	—	682	603	73	1,368	936	255	116	1,307	963	131	163	1,257	269	279	108	76	
February	3	4	1,253	667	98	2,022	—	630	595	77	1,302	768	261	100	1,129	869	144	179	1,192	252	297	73	82	
	10	9	1,305	556	110	2,000	35	485	628	78	1,216	722	304	114	1,140	724	139	175	1,138	266	293	34	107	
	17	39	1,323	867	110	2,339	64	425	615	81	1,185	882	274	116	1,272	741	121	172	1,034	352	299	10	102	
	24	59	1,335	660	109	2,143	116	468	516	82	1,182	833	300	111	1,244	755	127	126	1,008	379	263	1	68	
March	2	103	1,486	723	100	2,412	152	515	603	81	1,351	989	288	114	1,391	852	132	183	1,167	403	333	2	57	
	9	146	1,414	860	98	2,518	225	501	649	85	1,460	942	285	129	1,356	829	96	213	1,138	328	329	3	36	
	16	145	1,341	604	84	2,174	198	425	571	84	1,278	914	229	87	1,230	854	89	197	1,140	258	353	4	19	
	23	175	1,547	660	74	2,456	259	392	572	75	1,298	921	187	110	1,218	811	61	224	1,096	370	324	1	12	
	30	182	1,346	646	73	2,247	306	402	521	69	1,298	835	179	113	1,127	746	51	220	1,017	367	343	2	5	
April	6	264	1,215	740	74	2,293	314	337	537	48	1,236	908	214	130	1,252	685	36	226	947	330	446	2	—	
	13	418	1,148	662	60	2,288	300	298	611	15	1,224	990	210	168	1,368	609	25	225	859	468	380	1	—	
	20	545	1,039	666	62	2,312	362	251	624	5	1,242	994	152	123	1,269	533	12	331	896	472	383	—	—	
	27	843	827	816	59	2,545	517	126	652	—	1,295	933	170	128	1,231	512	—	374	886	553	508	—	—	
May	4	1,117	810	657	53	2,637	602	74	710	1	1,387	839	153	175	1,167	449	—	376	825	513	422	—	—	
	11	1,179	464	675	44	2,362	624	32	721	—	1,377	684	131	188	1,003	340	—	410	750	486	506	—	—	
	18	1,301	202	524	39	2,066	672	—	608	—	1,280	576	95	219	890	243	—	399	642	533	489	—	—	
	25	991	91	431	42	1,555	692	—	648	—	1,340	524	89	183	796	203	—	405	668	451	447	—	—	
June	1	1,118	36	364	—	1,518	463	—	518	—	—	981	424	—	265	689	145	—	333	478	525	421	—	—
Season through:																								
June 1	—	8,638	29,582	23,229	2,779	61,228	5,901	11,764	22,069	2,263	41,997	3740	5,971	3,740	38,913	25,083	2,905	6,639	34,625	10,895	10,517	5,303	3,542	

^{1/} Interstate shipments only.
Consumer and Marketing Service.
Growers Administrative Committee.

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:	The next issue of the <u>Fruit Situation</u> is	:
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